IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

Arrival in Washington of the Treaty Negotiated by Minister Reed.

INTERESTING DETAILS OF NEWS

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 11.

Dr. C. W. BRADLEY arrived yesterday morning with the Chinese Treaty. He also brings a manuscript letter from the Emperor of China, written in two languages, the Chinese and Manchoo. Mr. REED leaves China about the 1st of December, for Bombay, and thence to England, where he expects to meet his family. Dr. B. brings a full synopsis of the English treaty with China. Q.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 11—P. M.

I telegraphed you this morning that Dr. C. W. BRADLEY, United States Consul at Ningpo, had arrived here, bringing our treaty with China, which was to-day handed over to the State Department, together with a full synopsis of the English treaty. Ours is drawn from the English and Russian treaties, with a few new grants, which those Powers intend to avail themselves of.

Secretary CASS was too unwell to be at his office to-day, and the documents were sent to his private residence. The autograph letter from the Emperor of China is written on silk, two by seven feet, and elegantly executed.

Dr. BRADLEY communicates to the State Department a variety of interesting and important news. Trade was entirely prostrate at Hong Kong when he left, on the 23d of July. A vast amount of European and American tonnage was unemployed at Shanghae, with little prospect of an immediate demand. The same state of things existed at Singapore, Bombay and Calcutta. At Singapore there were eighty square-rigged vessels, and all without employment.

AMERICAN SHIPPING AT PENANG, Aug. 6.—Ship *Ladoga*, PEARCE, of Boston, arrived June 20, leaking.

Ship *Golden State*, HEPBURN, New-York, bound to China.

Ship *Judge Shaw*, PARKER, of Boston, sailed from Penang, Aug. 1, for Macao, with rice.

The ship *Golden State* was delayed in port in consequence of the trial of the mutineers of that ship, who had murdered the first officer, NATHAN WILLIAMS, of Maine, a few days before. On the 4th Sir BENSON MAXWELL, the Recorder, had convicted CHARLES MAXWELL and PHILIP CARTER, Irish, and JOSEPH BRUET, French-Canadian, seamen of that vessel, of murder in the first degree. They were to be sentenced to death on the 5th, on which day fifteen other seamen were put on trial charged with assault upon the second mate with intent to kill.

At Point de Galle, Ceylon, the only American ship was the *Shepherd Knapp*, YORK, master, arrived April 9, and was seeking.

The telegraph connecting Point de Galle with Continental India is to be commenced immediately. That between Galle and Colombo was opened in January last. The railway between Colombo and Kandy is in progress. Cholera had appeared in Ceylon. The coffee crop will be an average one.

At Alden, Arabia Felix, Aug. 13, were ships *Imaum*, Captain PERKINS, and *N. Cogswell*, Captain HAWKINS. The former arrived from Zanzibar, and was to leave next day for Muscat. The latter arrived June 15, from Zanzibar, and would return there about the middle of September. Q.

Closing Scenes at Tien-tsin—The Former Treaty—Fate of Keying—Ceremony of Handing over the Old Treaty—The Anglo-French Negotiation—Transmission of the Four Treaties to Pekin—Prudence and Good Sense of Minister Reed—Fruits of the Treaty.

From Our Special Correspondent.

UNITED STATES STEAMER "MINNESOTA," Tuesday, July 6, 1858.

After the conclusion of the new Treaty on the 18th of June, the duty next in order was to restore to the Chinese the original copy of the old one. This, instead of being deposited in the Imperial archives at Pekin, had been found by the Allies on their occupation of Canton snugly secreted in the palace of the Viceroy. The Commissioners say that it was left there by orders of the Emperor, as the most suitable place for all documents relative to foreign affairs. This also accounts for the discovery at the same time and place of another important State paper. It is a memorial of KEYING, in which he sets forth the principles of his foreign policy. "The Barbarians," he says, "must be managed by stratagem," and he had accordingly sought to flatter them by condescending attentions as far as he could without compromising the dignity of a Minister of State. He ridicules their gormandizing and uxorious habits, derides their gullibility, and boasts of having trumped them on sundry occasions. In this document, which was intended as a confidential communication to his Sovereign, the wily Minister completely unmasks himself, and shows that all the candor and liberality for which he obtained credit in his intercourse with foreign officials was an elaborate deception.

Little did he imagine, while recording with such gusto the triumphs of his duplicity, that that very document would, fifteen years later, be flung into his face by the indignant hands of those whom he boasted of having duped. But such is the reward of falsehood. Called from the obscurity from which he had sunk, as a man whose known skill in "managing barbarians" qualified him for directing the course of negotiations in the present crisis, he hastened to the arena, presuming on his established character. But what was his dismay to have that unlucky memorial presented for his perusal in the very presence of his colleagues? Unable to face the foreign plenipotentiaries, with whom he had blasted his own reputation, he hastily returned to Pekin; or his colleagues, it may be, embarrassed by his presence, procured his recall. However that may be, he was placed under arrest, as I mentioned in my last, and is now under sentence of death.

But to return to the old treaty—the lucky hour selected by the Commissioners for receiving it was 4 P. M., on the 19th ult. At the time appointed, Dr. WILLIAMS conveyed it to their office. They were extremely busy, and we remained but a short time. They were about dispatching a courier with the memorial to the Emperor, and, as usual on such occasions, had just been engaged in invoking the "*Deus et Augustus*" of the Northern capital. This is done by burning incense and lighted tapers before a tablet marked with his title of "King Live-forever," and adoring it with nine prostrations. The object of the memorial was to learn the pleasure of His Majesty touching some point in the English or French Treaties. The demands of the Allies had thrown the Commissioners into a sad state of perplexity; and old KWEILIANG remarked despondingly, that "however faithful they might be in discharging their commission, it would be impossible for them to escape being censured by their master." He denounced KEYING as a hollow-hearted deceiver, and commended himself and colleagues as men of unimpeachable integrity; at the same time he protested that neither of them had exercised the remotest agency in bringing KEYING to his unhappy fate.

On the morning of the 25th our Minister had a parting interview with the Imperial Commissioners, at the Temple of Æolus, or the Wind-God, where he had met KEYING. It was not, however, the last time that he saw them; for he had hardly reached his lodgings when a messenger came with an earnest request that he should come to their office on urgent business. A similar invitation was sent to the Russian Minister. On arriving they were told that an Imperial edict had been received, in which H. I. M. positively rejected several of the most important demands of the English. A paper was produced which professed to be an extract from it. In this the Emperor was made to say that he would "negative with ten thousand vetoes any proposition to place a resident Minister at Pekin, and that unrestricted intercourse with all parts of the interior could by no means be allowed."

"You see," said KWEILIANG, addressing himself to the two Ministers, "how importunately the English urge their demands, and how decidedly our Great Emperor rejects them. Between the two our lives are in jeopardy. If we sign a treaty containing those concessions, we shall be condemned as traitors. If we refuse, and the English renew hostilities, we shall be put to death for failing to check their progress. But, for myself, if I must die, I prefer to fall with hands unstained with the guilt of betraying my country. In this emergency it is to you that we look for help. Your honorable nations have always been our friends, and we have just confirmed our friendship by renewing our treaties. We entreat you, therefore, to use your combined influence to induce Lord ELGIN to recede from these unreasonable demands. Our every hope depends on your exertions."

During this speech, the voice of KWEILIANG, enfeebled with age, became tremulous with emotion, It was deeply touching to see this veteran statesman of a proud empire suppliant at the feet of barbarian Ministers. The latter assured him of their sympathy, (what could they less?) but were unable to quiet his apprehensions with anything better than the vaguest promises. Throughout the interview HWASHANA maintained a stoical composure. He is the military chief of the blue-bordered banner, and his bearing on this, as on all other public occasions, was characterized by severe dignity.

From the tone of this interview I was disposed to augur unfavorably for the *fête* which our Anglican and Gallic friends were expecting to celebrate on the two following days. I heard Lord ELGIN would have to defer awhile the wearing of his cocked hat, which he had dispatched a gun-boat to bring up from the outer anchorage, and that the officers from the squadron, who were invited to witness the signing of the treaty, would be parties to a less pacific spectacle.

But his Lordship was not to be thwarted. At 6 P. M., on the 26th, the marine companies were drawn up in front of his lodgings, and he came forth amidst the salute of a military band and the cheers of the allied squadrons. Banners of every color floated in gay festoons from the mastheads, and the yards were manned to do honor to the occasion. After an absence of two hours he returned with the sign and seal of the Imperial Commissioners *to all his demands.*

By what arguments they were persuaded to compliance it is not difficult to divine. It is said that not, withstanding he had just received instructions not to march on Pekin for any consideration, he overawed the Commissioners by threatening to storm the capital, which was, under the circumstances, a proceeding of very questionable morality. But whether the edict was a myth, the extract from it a forgery, and their pathetic appeal to the intercession of the neutral ministers only a subterfuge of baffled diplomacy, or whether they have devoted themselves to a future but inevitable doom to avert from their country a present calamity, is a question which does not admit of so ready a solution.

On the evening of the next day (Sunday) the French treaty was signed; and the return of the Embassador and his cortege was hailed with a brilliant display of fireworks and prolonged and enthusiastic cheering, as the grand finale of the second war with China.

The four treaties were now combined in one dispatch and sent to Pekin by a fleet courier, while the Commissioners waited in breathless suspense for the Imperial rescript. At length the vermillion pencil deigned a reply: "We have received the treaties of the Four Nations—this is from the Emperor." The Commissioners felt relieved and thought the foreign plenipotentiaries ought to be satisfied. But this was not a ratification; and nothing short of an immediate ratification could warrant the allies in withdrawing their forces; for what assurance have they that on the removal of the existing pressure the Emperor will not repudiate the acts of his Ministers, and undo all that they have expended so much time and treasure to accomplish. They resolved to apply the screws and extort a ratification without delay. Gunboats were sent to the outer anchorage, with orders to bring up a thousand additional troops; and just after the signature of treaties of peace, we have the anomaly of preparations for war. It is not likely, however, that anything more than a display of force will be required to obtain the desired document.

Having allowed a year for the exchange of ratifications, and having no doubt of obtaining the Imperial sanction, our Minister prepared to retire. Count POSTIATINE, with the characteristic jealousy of a Russian diplomatist, remained to watch the proceedings of the Allies, and, with great generosity, offered Mr. REED the use of his own steamer to descend the river, as the vessel chartered for the American Legation had been sent to Hong Kong.

The American Minister was the last to join in this Confederation and the first to leave it—not, however, until all its legitimate objects had been accomplished. To him it has certainly not been an "entangling alliance," as through the whole period of his connection with it he has pursued a perfectly independent course He recognized the sufficiency of Commissioner FAN'S powers, and commenced negotiations with him, notwithstanding Lord ELGIN and Baron GROS' determination to treat with no one who was not nominally a plenipotentiary. At Tien-tsin he concluded his treaty a week in advance of theirs, and then retired in the full confidence that the Emperor would sanction the acts of his ministers, while they thought it necessary to assume a threatening attitude and extort an immediate ratification.

For its other members it may be said that though there has been *some* coöperation, there has been *no* cordiality. Between the English Lord and French Baron mutual distrust has been ill concealed by an interchange of officious courtesies, and the agent of the Czar has watched them both with the vigilance of one who feels that he is intrusted with the preservation of the balance of power in Eastern Asia.

Well! This wonderful Congress, unprecedented in the annals of Oriental diplomacy, is dissolved. It will never be reconstructed; its work is done, and done for ages. China is open to the enterprise of the West, and, under all changes of dynasty, open it must remain. Our Ministers can hold personal conference with Viceroys and Governors, correspond under seal with the Imperial Cabinet, and have access for visit or residence to the capitol itself. Our merchants can trade with all the important ports, including Nintsang in Manchooria, enter the principal rivers, under some restrictions, and traverse the interior without molestation. Our missionaries have the privilege of propagating their faith throughout the eighteen provinces, and are guaranteed efficient protection to themselves and converts. That stipulations in favor of a religious propaganda, should occupy a prominent place in each of the Four Treaties, is the most remarkable feature of these remarkable negotiations. It shows that Christian missions are already felt as a power in the world. Politicians are convinced that missionaries are the medium through which the mind of the West must act on that of China. Their deeds of benevolence cherish a kindly feeling in the hearts of the Chinese; their moral teachings tend to improve the character of the people, and their scientific writings will gradually teach them to develop the resources of their country.

P. S.—SHANGHAE, July 12. The British Treaty is ratified, and Lord ELGIN has just arrived here.

THE AMERICAN TREATY WITH CHINA.

Unfortunate Position of Mr. Reed—Chinese Characteristics—The Results of the Negotiations—Demands of the Commissioners—How Received—What Russia Secured—Fate of Keying—Reform in our Chinese Consular System Required—Miscellaneous.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 24, 1858.

The American Treaty with China, such as it is, goes home to you this week in charge of Mr. BRADLEY, our Consul at Ningpo. Mr. BRADLEY reached this city on Monday, having come from the East in company with Mr. BRUCE, of the English Legation, and M. DE BELLECOUR, the representative of Baron GROS. Few of our Consular Agents in the East, or for the matter of that in the West also, are so well fitted as Mr. BRADLEY, by character and experience, to supply the deficiencies of the State Department in the trivial matters of geographical and political information, and it is to be hoped that the Treaty which Mr. REED was in such a hurry to make, after waiting so patiently for the opportunity of making it, may be read at Washington by the light which Mr. BRADLEY'S knowledge of China and the Chinese will enable him to throw upon it. What Mr. BRADLEY'S own opinion of the said Treaty may be, I have, of course, no means of knowing. I have not the pleasure of his acquaintance, and if I had, I presume he would be the last man in the world to volunteer criticisms upon the actions of his diplomatic superiors. But what the Treaty is and how it was concluded, I happen to know tolerably well, and I can, therefore draw a remarkably probable inference or two as to the estimate likely to be set upon its character and weight by persons well-informed in the premises.

From the outset of the campaign in China, you have steadily continued to point out in the columns of the TIMES the inevitable consequences of the vacillating and Micawberish policy enforced, as I am glad for his sake to believe, upon our Minister by an Executive equally ignorant, obstinate and weak of will. Mr. REED was sent to China in the body, but his wits were carefully sequestrated in the Cabinet cupboard at Washington. He was neither to negotiate, nor to exact justice, but simply to play waiter upon Providence, or, in other words, to dangle at the heels of Lord ELGIN and Baron GROS in the hope that "something would turn up." The United States had, of course, precisely the same objects to attain in China with England and France, but our sagacious President was resolved that these objects should not be attained in the same way. He was sufficiently intelligent to understand that nothing could be got from the Chinese excepting *vi et armis*; but he thought it would be a capital stroke of the small diplomacy in which he delights to put upon the English and French the burden of exacting what we were prepared to share after it should be won. He, therefore, commanded his Minister to assume an attitude of "neutrality" before a people to whose minds that most respectable word conveys absolutely no idea whatever. The Chinese Government regards all foreigners as inferiors, and, in proportion, their relations with China as dependent upon its authority. There are, therefore, but two attitudes possible to the foreigner in the opinion of the Chinese. He is either a submissive and well-conducted person, as in time of peace, or a rebellious and abominable person as in time of war. Mr. REED making *requests*, therefore, appeared in the light of a peaceable subject whose petitions might be attended to when the pacificators of his fellow subjects, the English and French rebels, should afford leisure to the Celestial Government. Mr. REED making *demands* became an insolent rebel, who deserved the bamboo and should get it when time and occasion allowed. This state of the case was very neatly put to Mr. REED by the Commissioners, when he addressed them for the first time after reaching the North. "Either you are quiet and obedient," said they, "in which case we see no reason for altering any treaties or troubling ourselves at all about you, or you are refractory and discontented, in which case you are behaving as ill as the rebels of England and France." A brief experience of Canton seems to have satisfied Mr. REED of the utter imbecility of his position, for when he quitted that station he left China altogether and steamed off to Manilla, where he spent the months which his colleagues, English, French and Russian, devoted to the examinations of the coast of the Celestial Empire from the Canton River to the Pei-ho. He reappeared only when the scene of action had been transferred to the arteries of the Imperial metropolis, to renew the game of dancing attendance, but this time with greater apparent success. For, as it became more and more clear that the Allies had hit the nail on the head, and that the skies of Pekin were really about to fall, Mr. REED'S chance of catching a few larks naturally brightened, But it is just at this point that the least satisfactory part of our recent diplomatic history in China begins. The Anglo-French Ministers, after the forts of the Pei-ho fell into their hands, and the way to Pekin was opened before them, demanded of China substantially what China has conceded in the treaties now submitted to the sovereigns of England and France for ratification. In these demands there was nothing at all unreasonable, certainly nothing which, as now offered to us under the "favored nation clause," we Americans are likely to reject as an extortionate and unjust demand upon the independence of China. The leading feature of the papers submitted by Lord ELGIN and Baron GROS was the right of reciprocal representation at London and Paris on the one hand, and at Pekin on the other; the right of free circulation in the Chinese Empire for foreigners, under the regulation of a passport system; the suppression of the humiliating term "barbarian" in the intercourse of the Chinese authorities with foreigners, and the elevation of the English and French languages to an equality of authority in diplomatic correspondence. To these demands Lord ELGIN of his own part added a most important commercial provision for the publication and regulation of the internal transit duties upon foreign goods and domestic exports. All these points, if successfully made, were to inure to our benefit, and our Minister meant of course to avail himself of them as soon as they should be established. What then could be expected of him but that, in the demands which he at the same time submitted to the same Commissioners, the same points would be set forward? If ever our fantastic position of "neutrality" could have been made good and efficient it would have been at precisely this moment. The Chinese Commissioners had been fully satisfied that the United States, at least, was not acting in concert with the "armed barbarians" of England and France, but was meekly awaiting the celestial smile. Had, then, the American Minister presented precisely the same demands with those of England and France, the Chinese authorities would have enjoyed an opportunity of understanding the intrinsically pacific and reasonable character of those demands. But the American Minister did no such thing. He made his petition in a more bated and mitigated form, keeping up to the last the farce of a distinction between our objects and those of the Allies, which distinction he meant to sweep away just so soon as the Allies should have obtained what they and we were equally resolved to enjoy, although they alone were honest enough to say so, and to act upon their words. The character of the Anglo-French demands created a great flutter at Pekin, and every device was at once put in operation to stave off compliance with them. Orders were dispatched to the Commissioners to close with the American propositions, and to accede to similar demands in favor of Russia, for it was hoped that if this was done the Americans and Russians would exert themselves to avert the advance of the Anglo-French. Russia, of course, was quite ready to accept this arrangement. For as Russia claims the right to a representation at Pekin, in virtue of a much older Convention, and as she possesses a practical right of penetration into the Empire, in virtue of her forces along the Siberian line, (the gold-bearing territory of the Blue Mountains, for instance, having been surveyed by Russian officers in 1855,) she was amiably indifferent to the exclusion of the Americans from similar privileges; and Count PONTIATINE can hardly be blamed for acquiescing in Mr. REED'S practical indifference to the interests of his own countrymen.

While the original Commissioners were thus "working" the American and Russian envoys, arrives KE-YING, the illustrious. This old man, long degraded and personally obnoxious to the Emperor, had been put forward by his relatives, at the eleventh hour, as a person capable of saving the Empire from the impending disgrace, and his services were accepted. Concurrently with the representations of KE-YING the American and Russian envoys addressed themselves to the Anglo-French envoys, urging that the Chinese Government could not possibly consent to more than had been conceded to themselves, and that the presence of KE-YING proved the hopelessness of any attempt to enforce the terms laid before the original Commissioners. To all which Lord ELGIN had but one reply—that if KE-YING were to procure any modification of the original demands, the unhappy Commissioners who had forwarded those demands to the Emperor would infallibly lose their heads—that, in simple justice to these unlucky officials, England and France were bound to make the Emperor understand that they had yielded only to a force to which he himself would be obliged to succumb; and finally, that if the original demands were not conceded within forty-eight hours, the troops should advance on Pekin. KE-YING was floored a the very first interview by the production of an old letter of his, written during the first China war, and captured among the effects of YEH. Under the operation of this surprise, which was administered to him by Lord ELGIN'S interpreter, Mr. LEY, KE-YING vanished from the scene, and his subsequent fate you know. He was requested by the Emperor to take himself out of the world, in which he could no longer be useful, and with that request he has complied after the manner of his people. The troops were ordered to move up the river—the Commissioners scared out of, or rather into their wits, signed the formal treaty. The precious document was dispatched to Pekin for the Imperial signature. Even at this conjuncture, however, Chinese astuteness suggested a forlorn hope of evasion. The imperial ratification was returned in the shape of a decree thus worded: "I am informed of all that has taken place. Respect this!" Not unreasonably, Lord ELGIN declined to regard this mystical sentence as absolutely satisfactory, and as he was fortunately furnished by the faithful and accomplished Mr. LEY with a full precedent, in the rescript addressed by the late Emperor to Sir HENRY POTTINGER, he requested the Commissioner to obtain a formal repetition of the said receipt, and a confirmation of the new arrangements, and this was immediately, though reluctantly, procured for him. There remained now for Mr. REED only the easy work of entering into the fruits of other men's labors, and of enriching his own rather scanty treaty with the provisions conceded to England and France. This, of course, he was quick to do. And now what are likely to be the results of this great change in the former relations of China with the rest of mankind, as far as we, at least, are concerned? For the present, things will undoubtedly go on much as they have been going on for some time past; but if a time shall come in which we shall attempt to extend our intercourse with the Celestials on the basis laid down by the Anglo-French treaty, we shall unquestionably find ourselves exposed to very serious annoyance as a consequence of the policy adopted by or thrust upon Mr. REED. The Chinese Government will not lose sight of the terms on which we were willing to treat separately from England and France, and it will require extreme care and intelligence on the part of our future representatives in China to prevent such collisions and misunderstandings as may at no distant day drive us into a private war on our own account. Are this care and intelligence likely to be exercised? The answer to this question will depend very much on the degree of attention which our people can be induced to bestow upon the subject. In times past our great commercial interests in China have been treated as matters of the very least importance. The China trade makes no representatives and determines no elections; it merely supplies the whole nation with luxuries which in modern life have become necessities, and maintains many branches of domestic industry. It is, therefore, quite beneath the notice of our political sovereigns, who only know of China that it is a place to which consuls may be sent and ministers appointed, and therefore worth noting in the *doomsday* book of party spoils. If Mr. BRADLEY will testify what he knows of the actual condition of our consular representation in China, he may possibly give a little vitality to the public interest on this question. For the simple truth is that, unless an entirely new system is adopted in the appointment and maintenance of our consuls in China, the effect of the new treaty will probably be to complicate and exasperate our relations with the celestials in the exact ratio of their development. Space and inclination alike fail me to set before you the state of matters under our consular jurisdiction along the Chinese coast. Suffice it to say, that while we continue to throw our consular appointments to anybody of whatever nation, or character, or occupation who will accept them, we must expect our flag to be constantly prostituted to piracy, our citizens to be wronged without redress, and our reputation to be blackened. Unpleasant results, certainly; but one would fancy them by no means so unsatisfactory to our Government as they must appear to mere private citizens.

With the China treaty goes the news of certain armaments dispatched from Spain to Cuba, upon which our national facility of vivid speculation may fairly enough be exercised; although I dare say that the indomitable WALKER is at the bottom of it all on our side of the water, and the new *régime* which wishes to fatten the army and navy in Spain at the bottom of it all in Castile and Leon.

The misfortunes of the Telegraph have degenerated, like most misfortunes, into a squabble—between Mr. WHITEHOUSE and the Directors. You will read all their letters in the journals, and like myself, regret the publication of them all. But it is sufficiently clear, I think, that neither Mr. WHITEHOUSE nor the Directors know where the real trouble lies, and the only conclusion I can draw from Mr. VARLEY'S long letter in the *Times* of Wednesday last is rather favorable than otherwise to the suggestions of Dr. PAYENE, which I forwarded to you last week from Paris, but which have not yet been republished in London. It is plain that, in the face of the experience of 1857, the telegraph cable was laid down before it could possibly have been known whether it would or would not work successfully when laid, and this fact affords some justification for the French criticisms upon the "rash self-confidence of the Anglo-Saxon race." Nevertheless, the French sufficiently believe in the said race to allow them to do their work for them, and the Emperor NAPOLEON has signed an agreement giving the Atlantic Telegraph Company an exclusive control, for 20 years, of the line from St. Pierre and Miquelon, together with the right to construct a line from Valentia to France, Add to this the hope, which I have the best reason to believe well founded, that the British Government will come to the rescue of the cable in favor of the existing Company, and you will see that there is no reason to despair of the Trans-Oceanic wires. A good deal of speculative business will yet be done in the stock thereof, with much "selling short" to the profit of sellers; but the courage of the Company, to which we owe this great assurance of a greater good to come, will yet be "substantially" rewarded in the end. H.

West of Africa.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Picayune.

UNITED STATES SQUADRON, COAST OF AFRICA, Saturday, Aug. 21, 1858.

The *Cumberland* and the *Commodore*, with the corvettes *Dale* and *Vincennes*, and the storeship *Release*, of Arctic fame, have all been filling up with provisions at Porto Praya, for immediate cruising down the coast. The *Dale* goes, in a few days, to the Gulf of Guinea, the mouths of the Niger, Fernando Po, and to the country of Dahomey, with its Amazonian army. The *Cumberland* will go south as far as Loando.

On the 9th August the Commodore hauled down his broad pennant, (which he and all other commodores have carried at the main,) and, in obedience to the new order from Washington, hoisted his plain square blue flag at the mizzen, and it was saluted by the vessels present.

A naval general court martial was in session for more than half of August, to try Surgeon SHERMAN for reporting his commanding officer (McBLAIR) to the commander-in-chief. The court was composed of Capt. J. S. MISSROON, as President, and Purser J. S. CUNNINGHAM, as Judge-Advocate, with Capt. W. A. PARKER, and Lieuts. REED WERDEN, J. T. BARRAUD and W. P. A. CAMPBELL, members. The surgeon was sentenced to be dismissed from the squadron, and goes home in the *Release*.

We are curious to see what effect the recent fuss about visitation and search is to have on the British cruisers in the African seas. Their habit has been to overhaul every piece of American bunting that has floated to the breeze here; to threaten, and bully, and abuse merchantmen; who complain, by the way, that the Government at Washington have never instructed them in their rights and duties, not only towards foreign cruisers, but when in contact with our own men-of-war.

The climate endured by the American cruisers on this coast, is destructive of health and life to the white man. It requires years of recuperation to overcome the enervating effects of a two years' cruise here. Why is not the treaty of 1842, abrogated as provided for, our compulsory squadron of useless sailing vessels withdrawn, and a couple of economical steamers, suited to these calm seas, kept up to watch and protect our legitimate commerce? FORETOP.

Mexico.

The Brownsville *Flag*, of the 29th ult., which furnishes the following Mexican news. It appears that the expected battle between the forces of VIDAURRI and those of MIRAMON had not taken place at last accounts.

Private letters have been received in this city from San Luis Potosi to the 13th instant, from which it appears that there has been no fighting there as yet. VIDAURRI had withdrawn his forces from San Luis Potosi to the hacienda of La Parada, near the city. It is said that MIRAMON would not accept VIDAURRI'S offer of battle, and the latter now wishes to draw MIRAMON into the city of San Luis, where his defeat would be inevitable. The greatest scarcity of provisions and forage is represented to prevail in the city, which is almost deserted by its inhabitants, though the liberal army is receiving supplies and reinforcements daily. They are abundantly supplied with all the appliances of war.

We have advices from a very reliable source from the head-quarters of Governor GARZA, that the troops being no longer needed before Tampico, and having no enemy to encounter in the State, 800 men have been detailed for VERA CRUZ, to be placed at the orders of President JUAREZ, who was forming an army, and had one already quite formidable. The cavalry forces from Tamaulipas had been disbanded, and are to return to their homes. This will account for the rumor that General CARBAJAL was to retire from command. It is true that he contemplates doing so for the present, though from no despondent feeling for the success of the cause for which he has so nobly acted. There being no longer a foe to meet in the field, he has determined to retire with a portion of his troops, and seek a temporary respite in the bosom of his family.

The *Constitucional Zacatecano*, of the 2d ult., announces on the authority of the *Democracio*, of Oajaca, that the United States Minister had left the country, in consequence of the disgust entertained by his Government at the recognition he had accorded to the "Farce Company of Tacubaya," as it calls the Zuloaguista Government. The *Boletin Official*, of San Luis, is further quoted as corroborating this statement.

The Purser of the *General Rusk* reports that the yellow fever was raging with great violence at Matamoras and Brownsville, 10 to 15 persons being down with the disease.

The Brownsville *Flag*, of the 29th says:

"The messenger of death has been busy in our devoted city for the past two weeks. The fell destroyer, the yellow fever, in its most malignant type, has been with us and stricken down a large portion of our people. Hardly a family has escaped the summons of the sable-clad messenger. Among the women and children has the disease been most fatal, though it has swept off those of all ages. The report of the city sexton made to the Council on the evening of the 27th, (Monday,) shows 53 interments from the 13th to the 25th."

The *Flag* reports 14 interments on the 26th and 27th, and adds:

"We understand that in Ramireño, there have been a few deaths, among them D. JOSE MARIA VERA. The malady is still with us, but not as it has been; it now yelds more readily to medical treatment."

THE YELLOW FEVER IN NEW-ORLEANS NO BETTER.—The New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 3d says:

"There is every indication of a very heavy Fall business, and it is as much as the epidemic can do to keep back to some degree the tide of commerce swelling to our port. The daily and weekly reports sufficiently tell the tale of the sickness. It continues getting no better fast—and the slight decrease gives no hope of a cessation to allow of absentees and strangers coming to us until a frost shall put an end to all our fears and dangers."

The *Crescent* of the 5th says:

"The Fever Returns show no further abatement in the mortality. For the 30 hours ending Monday noon, as reported by the Board of Health, the deaths by the fever numbered 89. This was 21 more than for the 30 hours ending on the previous Monday noon, Sept. 27."

THE FEVER IN SAVANNAH.—The Philadelphia *Evening Journal* learns by private letters from Savannah, that, though the yellow fever has been much worse than has appeared in the published reports, it is confined mostly to the lower classes, who, from exposure, irregular and improper diet, and want of attendance, invite its attack. All our experience goes to show that epidemics of this kind can be prevented, or at least vastly mitigated by sanitary precautions.

A company of five young men left St. Louis, on the 7th, for Pike's Peak gold region, who intend either to winter in or near the diggings, or to go one or two hundred miles further South, whence to return to the diggings early in the Spring. They are St. Louisians.

The St. Louis papers notice a terrible hail-storm which occurred at New-Bedford, on the Illinois River, on the 6th inst.

EUROPE.

FOUR DAYS' LATER ADVICES.

The Indian Empire at Halifax and the City of Baltimore off Cape Race.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

Defeat of the Gwalior Rebels---Capture of a Fort, &c.

Cotton Quiet--Breadstuffs Very Dull and Lower—Consols 98 1-8.

THE NEWS BY THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

HALIFAX, Monday, Oct. 11.

The steamship *Indian Empire*, Capt. COURTNAY, from Galway on the morning of the 28th ultimo, passed Cape Race at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 7th instant, arrived off Halifax Harbor at 9 o'clock on the evening of the 9th, and entered the harbor at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 10th.

The *Indian Empire* had 250 passengers. She had a succession of strong westerly gales during the entire passage.

The R. M. steamship *Africa*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 26th ult.

There was some expectation of a reduction of the rate of interest by the Bank of England, owing to the accumulation of bullion.

The English papers publish an official synopsis of the treaty with China. It contains fifty-six articles. A separate article provides that two millions of taels shall be paid on account of the British losses at Canton, and two millions of taels on account of the expenses of the war. The British forces are not to be withdrawn from Canton until these sums are paid in full. The main features of the treaty were already known.

The European political intelligence is unimportant. It is reiterated that Spain is about to proceed vigorously against Mexico.

The rumor gained ground that a matrimonial alliance was on the tapis between Prince NAPOLEON and the Princess CLOTILDE, eldest daughter of the King of Sardinia. The rumor was strengthened by a report that the Prince is to visit the Court of Turin in October.

It was stated that the Russian Navigation Company will be authorized to establish a station in Algeria, and to have a dépôt of coal there. The Company is not bound to confine its operations to the Black Sea.

The Paris flour market was dull. Wheat was flat and cheaper.

The Spanish and French expedition against Cochin China was not expected to commence operations before November.

The Spanish Minister of Marine had been to Cadiz to superintend the dispatch of troops and ships to Cuba to act against Mexico, and it appears from the language of all the Ministerial journals that the Government had resolved to delay no longer in exacting reparation from that Republic.

The Bank of Frankfort had raised its rate of discount to four per cent.

The arrangement between the Austrian Government and the ROTHSCHILDS and other French and English capitalists for the transfer of the Vienna and Trieste and other railway lines are understood to have been definitely completed on the basis lately described.

Letters in regard to the late conspiracy at Naples say that it assumed very formidable proportions, including many high persons in it, and having extensive foreign ramifications. It was discovered by the finding of some papers about the person of a man who had been accidentally drowned.

The Emperor of Russia had given the order of St. Andrew the highest, to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, as a mark of satisfaction that two important treaties had been concluded with China.

A conspiracy in Persia against the Prime Minister had failed, and its leaders were beheaded.

The Latest by Telegraph to Galway.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 28, 1858.

There is no political news of importance, to-day.

The French Ambassador will leave Paris for China, on the 3d of October, with the ratified French Treaty.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The advices from Liverpool are by mail, to Monday the 27th inst. inclusive. The sales of COTTON for the two days, Saturday and Monday, were 14.000 bales, of which 1,200 were on speculation, and 1,200 for export. The market closed quiet but steady, at the rates advised per *Canada*.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs market was very dull, the sales being of a mere retail description, at rates nominally unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Liverpool Provision market was quiet, but prices ruled steady. LARD was dull.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Liverpool Produce market was generally quiet but steady.

LONDON MARKETS.

In London, on Monday afternoon, BREADSTUFFS were dull, and new English WHEAT was slightly lower. SUGAR and COFFEE were firm. TEA—An average business at last quoted rates. RICE quiet.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

CONSOLS closed firm on Monday afternoon at 97¼@97⅞ for money, and 97 13-16@97 15-16 for account.

LONDON, Tuesday.

CONSOLS 98⅛.

Sailing of the Indian Empire for New-York.

HALIFAX, Monday, Oct. 11.

The *Indian Empire* sailed for New-York at 11 A. M., yesterday. Wind stiff from northwest, and weather clear.

THE NEWS BY THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Sunday, Oct. 10—Noon.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, Capt. LEITCH, from Liverpool on Wednesday, Sept. 29, passed Cape Race on Friday, Oct. 8, at 9 A. M., *en route* for New-York.

Her news has just reached this place.

The *City of Baltimore* has a large and valuable cargo, and 160 passengers. She will doubtless reach New-York on Tuesday morning.

The news is quite interesting, as will be seen from the following synopsis, made up from papers brought in by the news-yacht:

Later and important news had been received from India.

The Gwalior rebels were defeated on the 17th of August. They had 700 killed, while the loss of the British was trifling.

The fort of Pocurse, after thirty hours' shelling, was surrendered to General NAPIER on the 24th.

A brilliant victory had been gained by 550 police over 4,000 rebels.

Three Bengal regiments had been rearmed.

The Punjaub, Bombay and Madras Presidencies were tranquil.

The controversy between Professor WHITEHOUSE and the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph continues in the newspapers. The shares of the Company were quoted at £315@£325.

The Liverpool Corn Trade Association recommends that Corn, Flour and Meal be sold by the uniform standard of one hundred pounds weight.

Prince NAPOLEON had gone to Warsaw, to invite the Emperor ALEXANDER to visit Paris.

The Duke of MALAKOFF is to be married on the return of the Emperor from Chalons.

Havre, Dunkirk, Dieppe, Calais, and Boulogne are to be put in a state of defence.

A port of refuge is to be constructed between Brest and Cherbourg.

The King of Prussia is not to abdicate, but gives his brother the regency, which the Prince of Prussia accepts. The King can assume his full power if he recovers his physical and mental health. The Regency meanwhile is to be uninterrupted.

The *Invalide Russe* announces that it is in contemplation to unite Europe with America by telegraph across the Russian possessions.

The telegraph now extending from St. Petersburg to Moscow is to be continued to the frontiers of China.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Sept. 28—Evening.

Our COTTON market is quiet, and prices are without material change. The sales, to-day, were 4,000 bales, of which 1,000 were on speculation and for export. There are no quotations of American given.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

FLOUR is unchanged, with a very trifling demand. WHEAT is in moderate demand, at slightly lower rates for the better classes, and a decline of 1d. on the secondary and inferior descriptions. CORN is dull, and 1s. lower.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The PROVISION Market is dull and prices nominal. On a further reduction of 2s. the market for —— is firmer. [The dispatch does not state the article.]

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The general PRODUCE Market is quiet. RICE is dull.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 28—P. M.

COTTON—No sales reported, but market firm. SUGAR unchanged. COFFEE steady. TEA—Congou 10d.@10¾d. RICE steady. SALTPETRE quiet, but firm. TALLOW steady, but inactive; on the spot 49s. 6d. LINSEED OIL 32s. 6d.@32s. 9d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE 38s. @39s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

CONSOLS close at 98⅛ for money.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE FIRE.

The Exhibitors among the Ruins—Meeting at the Murray H

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, Oct. 12.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Trial Term*—Nos 23, 184 to 186, 205, 207, 209 to 214, 217, 218, 220, 222, 225, 226, 228 to 230.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1718, 1521, 1753 to 1760, 1238, 1602, 1536, 450, 509. *Part II.*—Nos. 1725, 1209, 1691, 1739 to 1752.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—Nos. 63 to 70, 71, 75, 78, 81, 83, 87 to 90, 17, 21, 3.

CIRCUIT COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1351, 1353, 1359, 1361, 1363, 136, 1369, 1371, 1373, 1375, 1379, 1381, 1383, 1385, 1387, 1389, 1391, 1397, 1399, 1401, 1403, 1405, 1407, 1409, 1411, 1413, 1415, 1417, 1419, 1421, 1035, 4076, 1081, 1423, 1427, 1429, 1431, 1433, 1439. *Part II.*—Nos. 840, 848, 892, 786, 1042, 1606, 1610, 1612, 1614, 1618, 1620, 1622, 1624, 1626, 1630, 1636, 1638, 1640, 1644, 1648, 1650, 1652, 1654, 1656, 1658, 1660, 1662, 1664, 1666, 1672, 1674, 1678, 1680, 1682, 1684, 1686, 1688, 1690, 1692. *Part III.*—Nos. 1396, 1418, 1420, 1390, 1430, 1432, 1436, 1448, 1456, 1466, 1468, 1472, 1474, 1476, 1478, 1480, 1482, 1484, 1486, 1498, 1500, 1506, 1510, 1514, 1438, 1440, 1442, 1696, 1698, 1700, 1702, 1704, 1706, 1708, 1710, 1714, 1716, 1718, 1720, 1722.

The Case of the Slaver Haidee.

Narrative of the Voyage Continued.

A new Commander on the Coast—The Crew Receive $800 Each from the Arrival off the Coast of Africa.

MONDAY—OCT. 11.

Before Commissioner White.

The United States vs. *Macomber et al*—The examination in this case was continued to-day before Commissioner WHITE.

Mr. Joachimssen said that he had examined the case of Smith, cited by him, as sustaining his objection to the reception of any testimony after the landing of the slaves, and had found that the questions had been asked and answered without objection. He would, therefore, withdraw his objections. But yet he could not help thinking that in pressing the investigation beyond the landing, they were going into another offence altogether.

The Commissioner—Now, Mr. Kins, give us an account of the voyage after you left Cardenas.

Witness—Mr. Macomber told the crew the ship was cleared to go to New-Orleans; so we went out that same day; the day afterwards, the mate called all hands aft, and told us the ship had not papers to save us; he asked us to make up our minds to see what we would do; we said we had no minds to make up; that we did not know what we should do; he said we had better make for Long Island, for there we would be safe.

Q.—What did the crew say to that? A.—They said nothing; a few days after that we made Montauk Point, and Mr. Macomber told us to scuttle the ship, so as to be all ready for the night; so we went to work and made five holes in each side of the ship, under the water edge; we went to Montauk, but was too soon to land; then we went out again, and when night came we returned; when we were right off Montauk Point, and Mr. Macomber said "Those who want to land on Montauk Point say so, because the boat is all ready to jump in," eight of us jumped into the boat; I was one; Antonio, who died, was two; Joseph Frank was three; Milson was four; Bellshure was five; John Baptiste was six; José Maura was seven, and José Caltano was eight; we left on board Mr. Macomber, and Mr. Coleman, the second mate, Morris, Alex, Oliver Jacobson, Jim, Jack McLeed, the man called Baltimore, and William Jack; we made Montauk Point that night, but did not get ashore; we were afraid we would lose our lives, so we waited for the next morning; next morning 6½ o'clock, we could see nothing of the ship, and we went ashore; from there we went to Sag Harbor, and stopped there a part of the day and that night; next morning three of us—I was one—José Maria and José Cætano went to Greenport and left the others behind.

Cross-examined by Mr. Joachimssen.—Q.—What is your name—King, or Kins? A.—My Portuguese name is Bernardo Silva.

Q.—Where did you take the name of Wm. King? A.—Here, in America, when I came here.

Q.—Have you gone by the same name ever since? A.—Once I went by the name of John Ogden, and once by the name of Williamson.

Q.—Had you gone by any other name? A.—No.

Q.—On what ship did you go by the name of Williamson? A.—On the bark *Caniola*.

Q.—Who commanded her? A.—Captain Hopkins.

Q.—Where did she sail from? A.—She sailed from Lisbon, Portugal.

Q.—Where did she sail to? A.—She sailed to Pacser Bay, on the Coast of Africa.

Q.—Was she engaged in the Slave-trade? A.—She was not.

Q.—When was that? A.—It was a year ago last August.

Q.—When and where did you leave ship? A.—I left her here last Winter.

Q.—Did you go by that name on any other ship? A.—I did not.

Q.—Where did you go by the name of Ogden? A.—I went by that name in the top-sail schooner *Olive Branch*.

Q.—Where did she belong? A.—Down East.

Q.—Well, where abouts down East? A.—In Warrington.

Q.—When was that? A.—It was the first ship I sailed in after I left my country.

Q.—On board of what ship were you from the time you left the *Caniola* until you shipped on board the *Haidee*? A.—I shipped on board the *Haidee* when I left the *Caniola*.

Q.—Had you ever been on the slave coast before you went there in the *Caniola*? A.—I had not.

Q.—Had you ever sailed with any of the men comprising the crew of the *Haidee* before, or had you become acquainted with any of them? A.—I had not.

Q.—How came you to ship in the *Haidee*? A.—I found her up and shipped on her when I came here.

Q.—Did any one say anything to you about her? A.—Well, yes; I was boarding with John Wren, who keeps a sailors' boarding house in Cherry-street; he said to me that he had a good ship for me; he told me to go and make a good voyage.

Q.—Did he say where she was going? A.—He told me she was going to Cadiz and Gibral ar.

Q.—Did he go with you to the ship? A.—He took me to the shipping office—that is, we came there from his house.

Q.—Were there any others with you? A.—Yes, there were four of us; I was one, José Frank was another, and there was Jack and Koster.

Q.—What did he say to them? A.—I don't know.

Q.—From what he said had you any idea that you were going to the Coast of Africa? A.—He said he did not know where else she was going.

Q.—Did he say anything that gave you an idea that she was going to the Coast of Africa? A.—He said they were to go to fit her out somewhere else to go to the Coast of Africa.

Q.—Did you ship to go to the coast of Africa? A.—I did not; I did not take any notice of what he told me.

Q.—What day of the week did you sail in the *Haidee*? A.—I left after New-Year's day.

Q.—What day of the week? A.—I don't recollect what day of the week it was.

Q.—When you got to Gibraltar you say you went to Cadiz again, and fitted out to go to St. Michael's with passengers. How many passengers did you take? A.—We took six persons—three men and three women.

Q.—What were their names? A.—I don't know the names of the women; the names of the men were Botelho, Viera, and Botelho's brother.

Q.—Which was the owner of the ship? A.—The oldest one—he appeared to be the oldst.

Q.—What countryman was he? A.—He told me he was a Portuguese; he spoke Portuguese; he could not speak any other language.

Q.—How do you know he was the owner of the ship? A.—Because he said he was the owner, and everybody considered him so.

Q.—When you came to Cadiz, you said you took in Captain Thomas. Do you know whether you cleared the Custom House in Cadiz? A.—I don't know whether the ship cleared or not.

Q.—Was there any officer of the port on board? A.—There was a Spanish officer.

Q.—When did he go away? A.—When the ship sailed.

Q.—You say that Captain Whitney said you are to go to St. Michael's; where did he say so? A—Before the American Consul at Cadiz.

Q.—Did he say you were going to St. Michael's, and from that to Rio? A.—Yes.

Q.—Were there any other persons present at the time? A.—No; I told the others; we were called in one by one.

Q.—What were you called in for? A.—Four of us were in jail in Cadiz; there was a row on board of the ship, and the Captain put us in irons.

Q.—Were you in the row? A.—I was.

Q.—How long were you in jail? A.—Eight days.

Q.—Did Mr. Macomber help to put you in jail? A.—He did not.

Q.—When were you taken to the American Consul? A.—When we got out of jail.

Q.—Were you on board when the cargo was taken in at Cadiz? A.—I was, but not all the time; I was in jail part of the time while she was fitting out.

Q.—How long did she lie at Cadiz? A—More than three or four weeks.

Q.—During the voyage, had you any other Captain except Captain Whitney? A.—Yes, we had Captain Thomas.

Q.—When did Captain Thomas take the command? A.—From the time we reached the Coast of Africa until we left Cuba.

Q.—Was he in command when you took the negroes on board? A.—He was.

Q.—And kept it until you came to Cuba? A.—He did.

Q.—What was "Mr. Vehira" doing on board? A.—He had command in some things and in seeing about the negroes.

Q.—Had he a boatswain from the crew? A.—He had; it was Wilson.

Q.—After you left the coast did Macomber act as mate all the time? A.—He did.

Q.—What did Captain Whitney do? A.—Nothing.

Q.—Now, "Kins"—or whatever your name is—was it not the fact that from the time you came on the Coast of Afriea, the Portuguese took the entire command of the ship? A.—Captain Thomas was all that took command.

Q.—Did you show any flag off the Coast? A.—We showed the Portugese flag to a schooner; but that was before we made Chelongo.

Q.—When you made Chelango for the negroes was there any other vessel there? A.—There was a fore-and-aft schooner coming in; but that was not at the time we took in the negroes.

Q.—Was there no way for you, or the other men, to get away from the *Haidee*? A.—No.

Q.—When were you first told that you were going to Africa for negroes? A.—I don't know.

Q.—What wages were you to receive for the voyage? A.—Twelve dollars a month.

Q.—When did you get more than that? A.—When we took the negroes in.

Q.—Was that the first time you knew you were to take negroes in? A.—Yes.

Q.—Who gave you more money? A.—Mr. Vierra.

Q.—How was it arranged? A.—There was a man (Wilson) had been there before in the business, and he was the head man to make our bargain, because he knew how to make it; he made it with Mr. Vierra.

Q.—Did he bargain for Mr. Macomber? A.—No; only for the crew.

Q.—What was the bargain? A.—Mr. Vierra was to give us all $700 a piece for the remainder of the voyage.

Q.—What were you to do? A.—We were to do all the work on board.

Q.—Well, was that the bargain? A.—Mr. Wilson said that it was not enough—that he must give us $800 a-piece and a clear passage to America, and Mr. Vierra said yes, he would do it.

Q.—Which of you helped to get the negroes on board? A.—I was one, and I had four men on my side of the ship.

Q.—Did you help to take the negroes out of the ship? A.—I did.

Q.—How many more? A.—I was one; José Marion was another, and José Frank was another that helped to take them out—that is all I can recollect.

Q.—During the voyage did not Mr. Macomber act only as the Second Doctor? A.—I saw him working the ship and curing the negroes.

Q.—(By the Commissioner)—Had you regular watches on board? A.—Not till we were coming across the line.

Q.—When the arrangements were made to get the negroes on board, you say a man came on board—who did he talk to? A.—He talked to Captain Thomas and Mr. Botelho.

Q.—Don't you know that Captain Whitney and Mr. Macomber were afraid of their lives? A.—Yes.

Q.—How do you know it? A.—Because Captain Whitney knocked off doing his duty. The Captain was very mad, and would do nothing. He gave up the ship to the mate as soon as we got to the coast.

Q.—Was there nothing said to you when it was agreed that you should get $800 for the remainder of the voyage about what would be the result of your refusing to work. A.—No; we could not jump overboard; all I could do was to remain.

Mr. Hunt objected to the question on the ground that the Commissioner could make inferences as well as the witness.

Mr. Joachimssen said he had showed they were not doing a voluntary service.

The Commissioner—You may ask how he could have got on shore; whether there was a boat, and what the nature of the shore was, the danger of landing, &c.

Q.—Was there nothing said as to what would become of you if you refused to work; did Wilson say if you refused to work you would have to go overboard? A.—No, I did not hear that.

Q.—Who did the man who came on board to land the negroes speak to? A.—To Captain Thomas and Mr. Botellho.

Q.—Did you show any flag or signal on the Coast of Cuba? A.—We did not.

Direct Resumed—Q.—Those persons who came on board at Cardenas, did not they speak to anybody else but Thomas and Botellho? A.—Not that I saw.

Q.—Did they not speak to Mr. Macomber? A.—No; he was helping me to get on board some barrels of wine and crackers.

Q.—Did Mr. Macomber go ashore at Cardenas? A.—He did not.

Q.—Who paid you? A.—Mr. Botellho; we were paid by Mr. Botellho and Captain Thomas.

Q.—Did they pay Mr. Macomber? A.—I don't think Mr. Macomber was on deck at the time; I did not see him paid off.

Q.—Did he say anything about being paid off at any time? A.—Not that I recollect.

Q.—Who gave Mr. Macomber the charge of the ship on leaving Cuba? A.—I saw Captain Thomas and Mr. Prince talking to him, and the man who came from the shore.

Q.—Did you hear what they said? A.—I did not; I heard the man who came from the shore say to Mr. Macomber that he had provisions enough to go to New-Orleans, as it was a short voyage.

Q.—When did you first hear that Mr. Botellho was the owner of the ship? A.—Just after we put out to sea.

Q.—You knew nothing about his being the owner of the ship, except what you heard him say? A.—No, only they all said so.

Cross-examination resumed—Q.—When you left Cardenas was the ship leaking? A.—She was.

Q.—How long after you left Cardenas was it that the crew refused to work the pumps? A.—I never heard of that before.

At this point the case was adjourned to Wednesday next at 11 o'clock.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Oct. 11.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Robert W. Lowber vs. *The Mayor and Commonalty of New-York.*—This was a motion from Order commanding the Chamberlain to pay judgment of the plaintiff, which the Judge denied. The following is an abstract of the decision: "The plaintiff having recovered a judgment against the defendants for land which he agreed to sell them, issued an execution to the Sheriff. While such execution is in the hands of the Sheriff, he has applied to me under the 294th section of the code upon an affidavit stating among other things the recovery of the judgment and issuing of execution, and that Mr. Stout, the Chamberlain of the City, has money in his hands belonging to the defendants to an amount exceeding $200,000, and asked for an order directing the Chamberlain to pay such money to the Sheriff in discharge of such judgment. I had occasion to examine this question a short time since, and came to the conclusion that the 292d section of the Code was not applicable to Corporations as debtors, still that section might be reverted to for the purpose of reaching property in the hands of third parties, belonging to a corporation against which an execution had been issued to the Sheriff. I refer to the opinion in that case for the reasons on which that decision was based. By the decision of the General Term of another district it is expressly held that the 294th section is merely auxiliary to the proceeding under the 292d section, and as the latter section can be resorted to against a corporation the same rule will govern us in regard to the 294th. The reasons given for this decision are two; first, that the proceedings under this 294th section may be conducted without notice to the debtor, and second, that if so conducted, the section would open the door to injustice and fraud by suffering a creditor to get a payment for a judgment which the debtor had previously paid. The simple answer to both of these objections is, that the justice may require notice to be given to the debtor before any order is made. I can see no reason to change the opinion heretofore expressed, that this section may be applied to the case of corporations as well as individuals. It affords an easy and not expensive mode of reaching the means of satisfying an execution which can as readily be used against a corporation as an individual, and there is no more reason to anticipate fraud in the one case than in the other. It becomes necessary, therefore, to inquire how far the examination of Mr. Stuart discloses that he holds any property belonging to the defendants. The importance of this inquiry must be apparent to any one conversant with the vast financial interests of this City, and I hesitate about expressing opinions in regard to it, arising as it does in this proceeding, which is not calculated to allow that thorough argument and examination which could be given to it in a different form of proceeding. As, however, the decision of this application must rest upon the decision of this question, I see no way to avoid it. The examination of the Chamberlain shows that the moneys in his hands are the proceeds of bonds issued in anticipation of taxes in part, and also of money collected for the taxes of the year, and that he has no other property in his possession belonging to the City. I have no hesitation in the conclusion that money collected by tax is not the property of the defendants, and does not come within the terms used in this section. The tax law gives authority to receive by tax a specific amount, not for their purposes, as a Corporation, but to be applied to the necessary expenses of the government of this City, and which moneys the Legislature would have been compelled to raise and disburse if they had not delegated that power to another body. In no sense is the money so saved to be the property of the defendants. It still remains the property of the people, to be applied to the specific objects for which it is appropriated, and guarded by the strictest rules of law, even so far as to inflict punishment against any appropriation of these funds to the objects of the Corporation different from those which the Legislature have designated. I should very much doubt whether any property obtained by taxation, whether the same was in money or in other property, can be taken by execution as against the Corporation of New-York when such property either has been or by law is directed to be applied to public purposes. It is not the property of the Corporation, but it is held by them for the public use, and the remedy to enforce claims against the Corporation by judgment can only be executed against property acquired from some other source than taxation. The claim can be adjudicated by a judgment, and if they own property in their own right can by execution be levied against such property, but beyond that it seems to me the remedy must be through the legislative power in authorizing taxation, and the power of the Courts to compel a performance of the duties so conferred by the Legislature. The examination which I have given to this case has been limited to that portion of it which relates to the right of the plaintiff to have the money in the hands of the Chamberlain applied to the payment of his judgment, but it opens an inquiry of great importance to the future welfare of the City Government, as well as involving the rights of judgment creditors, which must ere long receive a far more extended examination. Some provisions of law are evidently required for the payment in such cases. The difficulty might be remedied by authorizing, in such cases, the amount to be raised by tax at the preceding year, and staying in he meantime execution on the judgment. The remedy is, however, with the Legislature; the courts can only execute the law as it is.

E. B. Sackett vs. *Allen Ayrault.*—Motion denied; the plaintiff's costs to abide the event.

CIRCUIT.

Before Judge Clerke.

Jeremiah S. Lane vs. *Anthony P. Sattar and others.*—This case was tried at the Circuit before the Judge without a jury. This morning, a verdict was rendered for the plaintiff for $1,158 47.

The Excise Law—Damages for its Infraction.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—MONDAY.

Before Justice Stuart.

The Board of Commissioners of Excise vs. *Thomas W. Hughes and F. N. Hughes.*—The defendants are the proprietors of an hotel known as the "Wyoming Hotel," No. 333 Greenwich-street. The action was to recover penalties for selling liquor without a license, to the amount of $250, that sum being the limit of the jurisdiction of the Court. The case was fully proved by the testimony of several witnesses who had been lodgers at the hotel. Mr. Commissioner Holmes appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. G. W. Stevens for the defendants.

After some time spent in the selection of six Jurymen, who were neither dealers in liquor nor members of the Carson League, or any similar Temperance Association, the evidence was taken.

Mr. Stevens endeavored to obtain a non-suit on the plea that the Commission was not a corporate body. That objection was overruled, and finally it was agreed to let the evidence go to the Jury without argument. The Jury was absent only for a few moments, and returned with a verdict for the plaintiff—damages $250.

MARKET REPORTS

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 11, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of Saturday, have been as follows: 73 bbls. Ashes, 29,310 bbls. Flour, 18,317 bushels Wheat 51,329 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Rye, 23,213 bushels Barley, 30,300 bushels Oats, 525 pkgs. Provisions, and 748 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are quiet, yet stiffly held. Pots, $6; Pearls, $6@$6 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—The market is depressed and prices are generally quoted ⅛c. ₱ lb. lower. Sales have been made of 3,500 bales, including about 8,000 bales *in transitu*. Middling here is down to 13⅛c for Upland, and 13½c.@13¾c. for Gulf, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opens very heavily for State and Western Flour. Large arrivals exercise a depressive influence on the trade. The eagerness of receivers to sell also tends to lessen the value of all descriptions. Sales 13,800 bbls.

Unsound and rejected State, ₱ bbl.	$3 00	@$4 00
Standard Superfine State	4 60	@ 4 70
Standard Extra State	4 70	@ 4 90
Superfine Western	4 60	@ 4 75
Fancy Ohio	4 75	@ 4 85
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 75	@ 6 25
Extra Ohio	5 00	@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	5 15	@ 5 25
Extra Genesee	5 30	@ 7 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 25	@ 8 00

Canadian is inactive and cheaper; sales 570 bbls. at $4 60@$4 90 for superfine, and $4 95@$6 20 for low to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern continues plenty and depressed; sales 1,850 bbls. at $4 10@$5 for rejected brands; $5@$5 40 for mixed and straight brands, and $5@$8 25 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at $3 25@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, mainly at $4 15@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 80@$4 85 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is plenty, and prices steadily favor buyers. The demand, however, is not very brisk;—sales, 32,500 bushels, including fair white Canada at $1 16@$1 17; white Western at $1 15@$1 16; unsound Chicago Spring at 75c.@80c.; white Southern within a range of from $1 25@$1 40, poor to good red Southern at $1 10@$1 18, and amber do. at $1 20 ₱ bushel. Corn is depressed and prices continue to tend downwards; sales, 41,000 bushels at 70c.@72c. for mixed Western; higher rates for small lots; 78c.@79c. for White Southern, and 87c.@88c. for Yellow Southern ₱ bush. Sales were also reported of 6,000 bushels Rye at 76c.; and 35,000 bushels Barley, inferior to good, at from 95c.@$1 05 ₱ bushel. Oats are in demand at uniform rates; Western, at 48c.@51c.; Canada, at 49c.@51c.; State, at 44½c.@47c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, at 40c.@44c., and Southern, at 35c.@40c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 1,000 bales, chiefly at 55c.@60c., cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 700 bbls., in lots, at $16 50 for Old Mess and $14 25 for do. Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand at 8¼c.@8½c. for Hams, and 6¼c.@6½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in fair request, at about former quotations. Lard is moderately inquired for at old rates; 245 tcs. and bbls. changed hands, in lots, chiefly at 10¾c.@11c. for fair to prime old, and 10¾c.@10½c. for new, ₱ lb. Beef in slack demand at previous figures; sales 140 bbls., in lots, at $11@$12 for repacked Western Mess; $13 for extra do.; $9@$10 for Country Mess, and $7@$8 for do. Prime ₱ bbl. Butter is in good request, at 12c.@19c. for Ohio; 15c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@26c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in demand, at 4½c.@6¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales of small lots old, at $3@$3 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been very sparingly dealt in, today, sales having been confined to 125 hhds., nearly all Cuba, at from 6¾c.@8c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 750 bbls., in lots, at 22c.@22½c., cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were depressed. For Liverpool, the engagements included 500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d.; and 10,000 bushels Corn at 3¾d. For London, 700 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d.; 1,200 boxes Cheese at 30s.; and 1,000 handspikes at 1½d. each. For other ports, nothing really new.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—DENTISTRY—A SITUATION AS AN assistant, or an interest with an old-established dentist, by a man who has had 12 years' experience, and is fully qualified to take charge of any branch of the profession. Address DENTIST, care of Alexander Van Valin, No. 47 Vandam-st., New-York, for one week. Best of references given.

FOR SALE—A FINE MILL PROPERTY, WITH A 40-horse power steam engine, part of which is now occupied as a planing and saw-mill, in successful operation. The other part is suitable for any business requiring steam power, as the shavings furnish fuel. A good house in this City would be taken in part payment. Apply to GEO. W. BROWN, at Thos. W. Davis', 257 Front-st.

MILL AND WATER-POWER AT PATERSON, N. J., FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Known as the Passaic Mill; consisting of a large, substantial three-story stone mill and out-buildings, with two square feet of water, under a head and face of 20 feet. Apply to I. C. COLT, New-York Hotel, New-York, from 12 to 1 o'clock; or to JAMES SPEER, Paterson, N. J.

MILK ROUTE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—The undersigned, on account of ill health, offers for sale a milk route, horse and wagon, separate or together. Apply to JOHN McCABE, Thomas Cavanagh's Hotel, No. 19 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

$15,000—WANTED—AN ACTIVE AND energetic partner in a long-established Publishing-house. The business is sure, steady and profitable. Address Box No. 1,151 Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, about organizing, a Surveyor who can influence subscriptions to a moderate amount. Address T., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

THERE IS A GOOD OPENING AT NORWICH, Conn., for a hat, fur and gentlemen's furnishing store. The right sort of man can easily establish a desirable business.

OYSTER SALOON FOR SALE.—THE OLD-established and well-known Manhattan Oyster Saloon, corner of 4th-st. and Avenue C. Will be sold cheap for cash. A good chance for a cash customer.

CONFECTIONERY.

CONFECTIONERY AT WHOLESALE.

Hodgkin's Knickerbocker Candy, 25 lb. boxes.
Rip Van Winkle Candy, 30 lb. boxes.
Rock Candy, (prime for retailing.)
Jujube Paste, (prime article.)
Gum Drops, &c., &c., &c.,

At the lowest cash prices.

These goods have been favorably and extensively known throughout the States during a period of over twenty-seven years. Their purity and wholesomeness may be relied upon.

THOS. G. HODGKINS, Confectioner, No. 154 Greenwich-st., between Cortlandt and Liberty sts.

STEWART'S COUGH CANDY.

The best cough candy ever made. For coughs and colds, and all affections of the throat and lungs, it has no equal. Wholesale by SCHIEFFELIN, BROTHERS & CO., A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., CLOTT & McKESSON, W. W. THAYER, and by all druggists in the U. S. Manufactured by STEWART & CO., 410 Pearl-st., N. Y.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION.—A regular meeting will be held THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Oct. 12, at 8 o'clock. An address will be delivered by the Rev. T. L. HARRIS, on *The Christianity Demanded by the Times*. On this occasion the meeting will be held in the large chapel of the University. The public are invited. RICHARD WARREN, President.
F. BONNEAU, Jr., Secretary.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—Corner of Court and Joralemon sts.—Monthly meeting on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, at 7½ o'clock, in the Lecture-room of the First Presbyterian Church, Henry-st. An essay will be read by A. H. DANA, Esq. Subject—*Religious Epochs*. The public generally are invited to attend. GEO. R. NOYES,
Chairman Committee on Lectures and Meetings.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

DAY AND MARTIN'S BLACKING.—THIS inestimable composition (the manufacture of which has been established over a half a century in London) is far superior to any blacking made, and produces a brilliant jet polish equal to the highest japan varnish. It will not soil the finest linen, affords peculiar nourishment to the leather, and being a liquid preparation, is always ready for immediate use. For sale by the most respectable grocers and hardware dealers at retail, and at wholesale only, by G. G. YVELIN, No. 217 Fulton-st., Agent for DAY & MARTIN, London.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 33 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 61 Wall-st.

I LET ALL OUR CUSTOMERS KNOW that I have sold my part of the carpenter business, under the name of SIBURG & KOHLMEIER, to my partner SIBURG, Oct. 5, 1858; and let all our customers know that I have started business for myself, and keep the shop in Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts., Brooklyn, E. D.
WILLIAM KOHLMEIER.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States; Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

TO EXHIBITORS AT THE LATE FAIR AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The officers and floor clerks are at the ruins of the Palace, for the purpose of assisting exhibitors in removing their articles.
WM. B. LEONARD, Agent.

BEAUMONT STEAM GAUGES.—PERFECTly reliable, handsomely made and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND,
No. 66 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned in behalf of the School offices of the XXIId Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner Grand and Elm steets, until Wednesday, October 27th instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, for furnishing the new Ward School-house in Forty-fourth-street, in said Ward, with desks, chairs, settees, &c., &c., pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. The Ward officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
JOHN O'KEEFE, Chairman.
WILLIAM DEALING, Jr., Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

NO. 355 BROADWAY.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
HAVE RECEIVED
PER STEAMSHIP ARAGO,
AND WILL OPEN
AT RETAIL,
ON
MONDAY, OCT. 11,
MAGNIFICENT SILK AND VELVET ROBES IN DOUBLE JUPE, ROBE A'LEZ, AND TWO FLOUNCES.
RICH PRINTED ROBES A'LEZ and DE CHAMBRE.
REAL IRISH POPLINS IN ROBE A'LEZ, PLAID, STRIPED AND PLAIN.
300 Pieces FANCY SILKS, 90 cents per yard.
NEW SHAWLS,
NEW MERINOS, VALENTIAS, DE LAINES,
LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS.
Also, a most extensive stock of
RICH LYON SILK VELVETS,
Much less than the COST OF IMPORTATION.

NO. 355 BROADWAY.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
WILL OFFER
AT RETAIL,
ON
MONDAY, OCT. 11,
NEW LACES
AND
EMBROIDERIES,
PER STEAMSHIP ARAGO.

NO. 355 BROADWAY.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
WILL OFFER
AT RETAIL,
ON
MONDAY, Oct. 11,
500 Doz. pairs LADIES' BLACK and COLORED KID GLOVES, at 75 cents per pair, of their own
IMPORTATION AND SELECTION,
Received
PER STEAMER ARAGO.
S. A. & Co. feel convinced that these Gloves will be found, on examination, superior in quality and make to almost any ever offered in this City.

NO. 355 BROADWAY.

GREAT BARGAINS IN HOSIERY.

500 doz. LADIES' WHITE and UNBLEACHED COTTON HOSE, 12½ cents per pair, or $1 50 per doz.
400 doz. Ladies' White and Unbleached Cotton Hose, 16 cents per pair, or $2 per doz.
1,000 doz. Ladies' White and Unbleached Cotton Hose, from $2 25 to $3 50.
With a full assortment of
FALL HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS,
AT RETAIL,
ON
MONDAY, Oct. 11,
BY
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
NO. 475 BROADWAY,
Importers of Russian and Hudson Bay
SKINS.
Ladies are respectfully informed that our assortment of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FINE FANCY FURS Is now complete.
Our stock consists of every desirable Fur, in all the Fashionable shapes, and at less than last year's PANIC PRICES.
As our Furs are manufactured under our own supervision, we are enabled to GUARANTEE EVERY ARTICLE as represented.
Furs, ranging from the unpretending Coney to the darkest Russian Sable, will be shown freely and in profusion at our large establishment.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

BULPIN'S FUR DEPARTMENT
IS NOW FULLY STOCKED
WITH A WELL-SEASONED ASSORTMENT
OF LADIES' FANCY FURS.
LADIES' FUR CLOAKS,
LADIES' FUR RAGLANS,
LADIES' FUR CIRCULARS,
LADIES' SABLE MUFFS.
LADIES' MINK MUFFS,
LADIES' SQUIRREL MUFFS.
Also, CAPES, VICTORINES, CUFFS, GAUNTLETS, and a General Assortment of Misses' and Young Ladies' FURS, at strictly Reasonable Prices.
BULPIN, No. 415 Broadway.

473 BROADWAY. 473 BROADWAY.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY
Have now on hand a large and varied assortment of Embroideries and Laces, consisting of Veils, Handkerchiefs, Bands and Flouncings of all descriptions
A fine assortment of Edgings and Insertions,
Honiton, Maltese and Point Applique sets,
And Collars at very low prices.
French Needlework sets, Breakfast sets.
Also French Embroidered Collars, a choice selection.
At reasonable prices, Pineapple handkerchiefs, Puff Lace Sleeves.
To all of which we respectfully solicit your attention.

REAL LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES.
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT,
IN
COLLARS, SETS, and BY THE YARD,
Received by the *Arago*,
Will be OPENED AT RETAIL, on MONDAY, Oct. 11.
All these goods have been selected with great care, for the retail trade.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

CHAS. STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY.
PARIS BONNETS, ELEGANT BONNETS,
Of our own manufacture.
HEAD-DRESSES, EXQUISITE FLOWERS,
And every article in Millinery, can be seen in our large establishment in
IMMENSE ASSORTMENTS and at POPULAR PRICES
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

PARIS SILKS—FALL STYLES!
A large assortment of Fashionable Robes and Silks.
ALSO, LOW-PRICED SILKS,
Bayaderes, Stripes, Plaids, Ombre, &c., &c., &c., in great variety, at 75c. to $1 50 per yard.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

DOUBLE JUPE ROBES,
IN VELVET AND SILK,
Among which will be found
THE RICHEST GOODS EVER IMPORTED.
ALSO,
SILKS BY THE YARD—A Large Assortment,
From $1 to $3 per yard,
Received by the *Arago*,
Will be OPENED at RETAIL, on MONDAY, Oct. 11.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, LACE CURTAINS,
Draperies, Damasks, Moreens, Tassels, Fixtures, &c., &c.
Also, CORNICES and WINDOW-SHADES,
In new designs, 25 per cent.
BELOW REGULAR PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!! SHAWLS!!!
SHAWLS FROM EUROPE—GREAT NOVELTIES!
SHAWLS FROM AUCTION—GREAT BARGAINS!!
Our immense store is filled with shawls, both NOVELTIES and great BARGAINS,
AND IN
QUANTITIES INNUMERABLE.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.
Just received by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.
A superior assortment
Of all the latest styles of Shawls.
Also, Cloaks of various material.
All at lowest prices.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, BONNET RIBBONS,
Embroideries, Laces, Hosiery, Gloves and Fancy Articles.
LARGE ASSORTMENT—CHEAP!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

HOOP SKIRTS.
A great variety of styles, made of
FRENCH FANCY NETT, WITH STEEL SPRINGS
A new and beautiful article, at
WHOLESALE ONLY,
E. S. MILLS & CO., Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

NEW FALL STOCK.
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,
CHEAP FOR CASH OR SHORT CREDIT,
CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,
NO. 146 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST.

CLOAK

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mlle. PICCOLOMINI.

Mr. B. LUMLEY, Director of Her Majesty's Theatre, London, respectfully announces that he has transferred the services of

Mlle. PICCOLOMINI

for a limited period to Mr. ULLMAN, Director of the Academy of Music, who alone is authorized to make arrangements for her appearance in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and all other prominent cities of the Union.

OPERA and CONCERTS.
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI.

Mr. ULLMAN respectfully calls attention to the above card, and begs to inform the public that

Mlle. PICCOLOMINI

is hourly expected, and will make her
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA
On or about MONDAY, Oct. 18.

The sale of seats for the three first nights will commence
On FRIDAY, Oct. 15.

The full programme of the next season will be published TO-MORROW, and Mr. ULLMAN trusts that from the nature of the important engagements made in Europe, the magnificent and new operas to be produced, the great care and splendor of the mise en scene, and the powerful combination in the

CHORUS AND ORCHESTRAL DEPARTMENT,

he can safely promise a succession of entertainments such as have never been produced on this side of the Atlantic.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Manager and Proprietor.....Mr. Wallack
Stage Manager.....Mr. Lester Wallack

TUESDAY and EVERY EVENING until further notice, a new comedy, by Stirling Coyne, entitled
NOTHING VENTURE NOTHING WIN.
with
NEW AND APPROPRIATE SCENERY AND COSTUMES.

After which will be presented a new, but not especially original allegoric, metaphoric, mythologic filtration of (our)passing events, written by Mr. Brougham, and entitled

NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT;
Or,
THE SEIZURE OF THE SEAS,
A TALE OF FLOOD AND FIELD.

THE SCENERY, COSTUMES and APPOINTMENTS of this piece are also
ENTIRELY NEW
and of
THE MOST SPLENDID DESCRIPTION.

These entertainments will combine the talents of

Mr. LESTER WALLACK,	Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM,
Mrs. HOEY,	Miss MARY GANNON,
Mr. DYOTT,	Mr. JOHN SLOAN,
Mr. WHEATLEIGH,	Mr. CHIPPENDALE,
Mrs. FLOYD,	Miss E. HENRADE,
Miss TREE,	Mr. C. BERNARD,
&c.,	&c., &c.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

A new comedy, illustrative of life and manners in New-York, is in preparation.

A new comedy, by Charles Dance, will be produced shortly, the principal characters of which will be sustained by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Floyd (his first appearance here,) Mr. Sloan, Mrs. Vernon (first appearance this season), Mrs. Sloan (first appearance at this theatre), Mrs. Floyd, Miss Tree, &c.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,

No. 624 Broadway.
TUESDAY, Oct. 12, 1858.
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

Sir Peter Teazle	Mr. Blake
Sir Oliver Surface	Mr. Burnett
Joseph Surface	Mr. Couldock
Charles Surface	Mr. Sothern
Crabtree	Mr. Jefferson
Backbite	Mr. Peters
Lady Teazle	Miss Laura Keene
Mrs. Candour	Mrs. Blake
Lady Sneerwell	Miss Mary Wells
Maria	Miss Sara Stevens

To conclude with the successful burlesque English Opera of

FRA DIAVOLO.

Lord Allcash	Mr. Burnett
Fra Diavolo, (with songs)	Miss Minnie Macarthy
Lorenzo (with songs)	Mr. Wharton
Beppo (with songs)	Mr. Jefferson
Giacomo (with songs)	Mr. Peters
Berlina (with songs)	Miss Effie Germon

Incidental to the Burlesque, M'LLE. LAMOUREUX and MR. GEORGE W. SMITH will dance the
PAS DE NEAPOLITAINE.

WEDNESDAY—OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS —FRA DIOVOLO.
THURSDAY—TOM TAYLOR'S NEW COMEDY.
☞ Box sheet open for either of the above nights.
CHANGE OF HOURS—Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Tickets 50 cents; no Reserved Seats. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.
SEVENTH WEEK OF THE NEW DRAMA.
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON
In a new character, writtenly expressly for her.
MR. GEORGE JORDAN,
and the author,
MR. BOURCICAULT.
NEW MUSIC,
NEW SCENERY,
NEW COSTUMES,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 12,
a new romantic drama, in three acts and five tableaux, will be produced, entitled
PAUVRETTE.
Written by Dion Bourcicault, author of "Jessie Brown."

Act I.—The Retreat of Napoleon—The Ruined Hut in Russia.....Isherwood
Act II.—Tableau II.—The Village of St. Didier, in the Alps. Tableau III.—The Wolf's Gorge.
THE AVALANCHE, and the SEA OF SNOW.
Act III.—Tableau IV.—The Chateau of Grandval.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, 1858.
The entertainment will commence with
OTHELLO.

Othello	Mr. J. W. Wallack,
Iago	M. G. C. Boniface.

After which a grand romantic spectacle, entitled the WOOD DEMON.

Hardy Canute	Mr. G. C. Boniface.

BOWERY THEATRE.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 12,
The performance will commence with the drama of
THE DEVIL'S DUCAT;
OR, THE GIFT OF MAMMON.

Astolfe	Mr. J. B. Howe.

After which, the glorious comic Pantomime of
RAOUL, OR THE MAGIC STAR.
Concluding with the Drama of
GLENDOWER; OR, THE NORTH SEA ROVER.

MLLE. EMMA WELLIS,

THE LADY ORGANIST,
Pupil of Adolph Adam and Miolan,
Will give her first grand
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
At Niblo's Saloon, on
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 14.
Mlle. WELLIS
Will be assisted by the following distinguished artists:
Miss MARIA S. BRAINERD,
Sig. BERNARDI,
E. MOLLENHAUER,
H. C. TIMM.

Tickets of Admission.....One dollar.
Doors open at 7; commences at 8 o'clock.
Tickets and programmes may be obtained at the music stores of Messrs. William Hall & Son, Firth & Pond, C. Bruening, Scharfenberg & Luis, and at the door.

CHURCH'S "NIAGARA"
and
BARKER'S "IL CORSO."

These two magnificent paintings
ON EXHIBITION AT
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FIVE ADMISSION TICKETS to the Academy of Music to be let for the ensuing Opera Season. These Tickets confer upon the holder all the legal privileges of a stockholder, in respect of admission to the house on all occasions, and of selection of seats.
Inquire of C. S. BUXTON, No. 47 Wall-st., second story, office No. 1.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM.—

The Annual Festival of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum will take place, at the Academy of Music, on THURSDAY, Oct. 14. There will be two distinct performances, one commencing at 2 o'clock P. M., the other at 7½ o'clock P. M. The entertainments will be of a very superior character, under the direction of John Brougham, Esq., who has kindly volunteered his services. Tickets 50c. each; may be procured at the principal Catholic bookstores, from the sextons of the churches, and at the Academy on the day and evening of the Festival.

Particular caution is given not to purchase tickets from persons on the sidewalk on that evening. All persons authorized to sell will be within the building, and will be distinguished by an appropriate badge.

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THE INFANT ESAU, the son of the famous "Bearded Woman"—a child only Four Years of Age, yet possessed of a Full and Luxuriant Beard and Whiskers. THIODON'S THEATRE OF ARTS, with a complete change of entertainments, and DR. VALENTINE, the Humorist, with an entirely new budget of Comic Monologues and Quaint Recitals, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3, and THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The Grand Aquaria, to be seen at all times, as well as the Happy Family, Living Serpents, &c. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

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N. B.—She also teaches in New-York. A note addressed to Box No. 1,868, New-York Post-Office, will receive prompt attention.

LECTURES.

A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED before the Young Men's Christian Union, by the Rev. T. L. HARRIS, in the large Chapel of the University, Washington-square, on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Christianity Demanded by the Times*. A selection of music will be performed by Miss Maria S. Brainerd, Miss Maria Leach, Mr. George Harrison and Mr. F. Taylor. Dr. Clare W. Beames and Mr. Edward Howe, Jr., will preside at the organ. The public are invited to attend.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.—STEPHEN J. SEDGWICK, Esq., will deliver a lecture before the Teachers' Association, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., on THURSDAY, Oct. 14, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Subject—*Physical Education*. Teachers and all others interested in this important subject, are respectfully invited to attend.
WM. W. SMITH, President.
GEO. F. WICKES, Secretary.

TRAVELS IN CENTRAL AFRICA.—THE African traveler, the Rev. T. J. BOWEN, will lecture THIS EVENING, (Oct. 12,) at Clinton Hall, Astor-place on *The People of Central Africa*, their history, traditions, manners and customs—*Origin of African Slavery*. Tickets for sale at the door. THURSDAY—*Trade and Commerce of the River Niger*.

1842 BOURBON WHISKEY, FOR SALE at the Wine Vaults, No. 18 Wall-st. Connoisseurs are invited to call and test samples.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TO THAT HUGE NONDESCRIPT,
THE AMERICAN PEOPLE,
THE SCALPEL
FOR OCTOBER, No. 33.
Edited by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D.

CONTENTS:

ART. CXXXI—The Martyrdom of the Innocents; Corruption and Villainy of our Civic Law-Givers; What kind of a Sanitary Government does New-York require?

ART. CXXXII—Fourth Letter from John Matthews; Paris on Sunday; Monkeys and Mountebanks; the People; the Street and Street Merchants; the Houses; their Material; the Concierge; the Chiffoniers; the Shops; the Hacks; Street Cooking; the Dog Market; Dog Merchants; Dog's Qualities; the Louvre; its Sculpture and Paintings; the Carnival; the Bœuf Gras; the Emperor; the Empress and her Baby; Versailles; the "Bourse" or Exchange; the Brokers; the Markets; Fish; Poultry; Flowers; the Tuileries; the Champs Elysées; Statue of Voltaire; Future Intentions.

ART. CXXXIII—Yellow Fever in its Commercial and Political Aspect; Was the Burning of Quarantine Hospitals Justifiable?

ART. CXXXIV—An "M. D.," or a Modern Doctor of Medicine; Pursuit of "Practice" under Difficulties; the First Call; his Boarding-house Hostess; a Delectable Scene; a Learned Receipt; Nature and Lager *vs.* Art; Call Second; Miss Liza and Smallpox; Our M. D. Discomfited; Christie, Burton and Scotch Ale comfort him; the Third Call; Its Result; a Sock-dolager to M. D.; He Undertaks a Case of Fits; Conversation with an Old Fogy; Gets Fits Himself; Takes to Politics and becomes a Dispensary Doctor.

ART. CXXXV—Drains and Cesspools; their Improper Construction in New-York and Paris; Condition of the Thames; the Londoners call on Mother Science; Value of the Contents of Cesspools; Curious Proposition in Civil Economy.

ART. CXXXVI—Prairie Practice; fleeing from "Yellow Jack;" How to Cure Dyspepsia.

ART. CXXXVII—New-York the City of Refuge for Criminals.

ART. CXXXVIII—A Remarkable Case of Injury of the Brain.

ART. CXXXIX—Autobiography of a Medical Heretic; his Lineage and Pedigree; Early Heretical Propensities; he becomes a Man; handsome and interesting; sought for by Women and "real ladies;" suffers from an awful bad Face; a perfect Fright; tries all Remedies to no purpose; gets well by Nature; takes the Typhus Fever; does not take Medicine; soon well; discourses high Morality to the Ladies; they test his honor; the Gardener and Bone-setter; his Philosophy; the Scapegrace Curate and the Political and Politic Curate.

ART. CXL—The Food and Exercise of Infants; what is the Natural Law; Cold and Warm Baths Dangerous.

ART. CXLI—Fever and Ague; what is it; how to prevent it.

Nothing—by Nobody.

Boston and New-York Mendacity; Drs. Morton, Mott and Parker; the Moral Insanity Dodge revived; Can the use of Sulphuric Ether as an Anæsthetic be patented?

This Journal is not, and *never has been*, a medical one; it is designed exclusively *for the people*. It is the 30th number from the commencement in January, 1849. It is a quarterly, of 64 pages, at $1 a year *in advance*, or 25 cents each number. The first thirty-two numbers may be had, bound, lettered and indexed, in four large books of 500 pages each, *of the editor only*, for $6. The following numbers will not be bound till January, 1859, as we bind two years in one volume; but they may always be had at 25 cents each, as the whole work is stereotyped.

The Editor resides at No. 42 5th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., where he attends exclusively to office consultations and operative surgery. Office hours, 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evening, Consulting fee, either at the office or by letter $5.

The Office of the *Scalpel* is at Sherman & Co.'s, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

For sale by SHERMAN & Co., No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House; MILLER, MATTHEWS & CLASBACK, Broadway; ZIEBER, Philadelphia, and most sensible Booksellers.

ROSS & TOUSEY and DEXTER & BROTHER, wholesale agents, New-York.

NEW BOOKS

FROM THE PRESS OF THE
AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION,
Published Saturday, Sept. 4.

COOPER GENT, and Other Sketches, from "The Country Pastor's Visit to his Poor." 18mo, cloth.

A record of God's gracious dealings with the meanest and humblest of his creatures. Sunday-school teachers and other visitors to the abodes of poverty and misery will be encouraged by it. As a testimony to God's faithfulness in bestowing his blessing upon labors wrought in Christ's name among the children of sorrow and suffering, such a record has permanent value; while it also serves as a sample of the method of approaching, instructing, and winning those who are supposed to be alienated from the common sympathies of life.

Published Saturday, Sept. 11.

LOTTIE'S THOUGHT BOOK. Beautifully illustrated. 12mo, cloth.

Published Saturday, Sept. 18.

ORACLES. A daily Scriptural text-book on an entirely original plan. 32mo, cloth.

To be followed on Saturday, Sept. 25, *by*

GRACE TRIUMPHANT, A Brief Memoir of JOHN FLEMING. By a Teacher. 18mo, cloth.

On Saturday, Oct. 2.

HOW TO LIVE. Illustrated in the lives of Frederick Perthes—the Man of Business; Gerhard Tersteegen—the Christian Laborer; James Montgomery—the Christian Man of Letters. 12mo, cloth.

On Saturday, Oct. 9.

HARRY SEYMOUR; the Little Boy whose feet would run home. 18mo, cloth.

On Saturday, Oct. 16.

MRS. COOPER'S STORY; or, the Golden Mushroom. 18mo, cloth.

On Saturday, Oct. 23.

KITTY MAYNARD; or, "To obey is better than sacrifice." By the author of "Irish Amy," "Ready Work," etc., etc. 18mo, cloth.

On Saturday, October 30.

A WEEK WITH FANNY; or the Fifth Commandment. 18mo, cloth. Embellished from original designs.

On Saturday, November 6.

UNION NOTES ON THE GOSPEL; compiled and prepared with especial reference to the wants of Parents and Sunday School Teachers. Edited by the Rev. ROBERT J. PARVIN, of Leroy, N. Y. 18mo, cloth.

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DAISY; or the Lost Lamb. Beautifully illustrated.

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On Saturday, November 27.

OSHIELLE; or Missionary Life in Africa. 18mo, cloth. Fully illustrated.

Several other books of great interest will be published during the season, by
THE AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION,
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GLEASON'S
NEW WEEKLY
LINE-OF-BATTLE SHIP.

The object of this paper is to present, every week, an agreeable *melange* of the notable events and literature of the time. Its ample columns will always contain a goodly store of popular Original Tales, Sketches of Adventure on sea and land, and Poetic Gems, by the
BEST AMERICAN AUTHORS.
Also, the cream of domestic and foreign news so condensed as to present the largest possible amount of the intelligence of the day; the whole well spiced with
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In politics, and upon all sectarian questions, it will be strictly neutral. Each edition will be
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED
With accurate engravings, by eminent artists, of notable objects, current events in all parts of the world, and the national customs and social peculiarities of every people. It will contain views of every important city, of edifices of note in the eastern and western hemispheres, of all the principal ships and steamers of the navy and merchant service; with fine, accurate portraits of every great public character, male and female. Sketches of picturesque scenery, representations of "life on the wave," and exact illustrations of admirable or curious specimens from the animal kingdom, will also be given. One great feature of

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THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE.—LANCET AND LANTERN. Double team trotting match for $5,000, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons, will come off over the above course, on THURSDAY, Oct. 14, at 2½ o'clock. The above match is to test the relative merits of each horse in double harness, and the terms, each driver can harness with his, a horse of whatever gait he pleases, and it is supposed each will have a runner.

S. McLaughlin names bl. g. *Lancet* and mate.
G. Spicer names b. g. *Lantern* and mate.

Flushing cars will convey passengers in time to see the race. D. C. GRINNELL, Proprietor.

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SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers, and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or results opened by addressing or inquiring of E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

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Book-keeping, Mr. B. F. Foster; Terms, $10 for a complete course.
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The attention of the members of the Association is directed to the high character of the Professors in the various branches, and also to the moderate terms.

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Chairman Class Committee.

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Private French and English Classical, boarding and Day-school, with fine play-ground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., near Madison-square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys.

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HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Winter Term of this Institute commences Monday, Nov. 1. For Catalogues and further information, apply to the Principal, M. J. LOCKWOOD, White Plains, who can also be seen on Mondays and Fridays, during the current month of October, at the Astor House, from 3 to 5 P. M.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTY second term of this institution will commence Nov. 1. Circulars, with terms, references, &c., can be had at C. Shepard's bookstore, No. 152 Fulton-st.; E. Goodenough's bookstore, No. 122 Nassau-st.; the School Agencies, Nos. 289, 293 and 346 Broadway, New-York; or by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

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THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 1 East 33d-st., on door from 5th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 15, at No. 4 West 37th-st.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—A GERMAN LADY, WHO HAS BEEN educated in Paris, and has taught the languages and drawing at the Newton Collegiate Institute, wishes to take the entire charge of one or two little girls; she also teaches the English branches, and to beginners music and Italian; she looks more for a comfortable home than for a high salary. Address C. A., No. 213 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A LADY FROM ENGLAND, OF much experience, desires a situation in a pleasant family to instruct in thorough English, writing, with the rudiments of French and music; would also take charge of their wardrobe. Address TEACHER, or call at No. 154 Grand-st.

DAILY GOVEERNESS.—A LADY WHO CAN give excellent references as to her capability for thoroughly instructing in English, French and Italian, has the afternoon hours disengaged. Terms reasonable. Address DAILY GOVERNESS, care F. W. Christern, No. 763 Broadway.

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GOVERNESS OR TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY experienced in teaching, desires a situation as governess or teacher in a private family or institute. Reference exchanged. Address Box No. 6, Somerville, N. J.

MUSICAL.

MR. WILHELM SCHMEISSER RESPECTfully informs his pupils and the public that he has returned from Europe and resumed his profession in giving instruction on the Piano-forte. Address Mr. W. SCHMEISSER, care of Mr. C. Breusing,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

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All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Pauvrette.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The School for Scandal—Fra Diavolo.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Nothing Venture Nothing Win—Neptune's Defeat.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Othello—The Wood Demon.

BOWERY THEATRE—Raoul—The Devil's Ducat—Glendower.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Thiodon's Theatre of Art—Dr. Valentine.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

MINSTREL HALL—Campbell Minstrels—Ethiopian Amusements.

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the steamship *Arabia*, hence for Liverpool to-morrow, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 9½ o'clock A. M.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We have European advices by the *Indian Empire* at Halifax, and the *City of Baltimore* off Cape Race. The *Indian Empire*, of the Galway Line, arrived at Halifax on Sunday. Her dates are to the 28th September. A synopsis of the Chinese Treaty has appeared in the English papers, supplied from the Foreign Office. The amount of indemnity for losses at Canton, and for the expenses of the war, amounted in the gross to four millions of taels. The French Government has granted a naval station in Algeria to the Russian Steamship Company. The expedition against Annam is to sail in November. Abortive conspiracies are reported as having occurred in Naples, and at Teheran. The French Resident at Pekin was to leave Paris with the ratified treaty on the 3d inst.

The *City of Baltimore* was intercepted off Cape Race on Friday forenoon, but for some unexplained reason her news did not reach St. Johns, N. F., until Sunday noon, and was not telegraphed to us until last night. She left Liverpool on the 29th of September—consequently her advices are one day later than by the *Indian Empire*. From India, we learn that the Gwalior rebels suffered another defeat on the 17th of August. They had 700 killed, while the loss of the British was but trifling. An important fort had been surrendered to Gen. Napier on the 24th of August, after thirty hours shelling. A brilliant victory had also been gained by a body of police over 4,000 rebels. It is announced by the *Invalide Russe* that it is in contemplation to unite Europe and America by a telegraph across the Russian Possessions. There is no change to note in Cotton; Breadstuffs were very dull and lower, and Consols had advanced to 93¾ for money.

The Chinese Treaty negotiated by Minister Reed arrived in Washington on Sunday, in charge of Dr. William N. Bradley, U. S. Consul at Ningpo. It was yesterday delivered to the State Department, together with a full synopsis of the English Treaty, with the features of which our readers are already familiar. The document was accompanied by an autograph letter from the Emperor of China, written in the Chinese and the Manchoo languages, on a piece of silk two by seven feet in extent. Dr. Bradley also communicated to the State Department a variety of interesting news relative to the condition of trade and other affairs in China and India, a synopsis of which has been telegraphed to us by our Washington Correspondent—among other things an account of the mutiny on board the American ship *Golden State* at Pinang, mention of which was made in the foreign news by the *Canada*.

From a correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune* we have advices from the African squadron to Aug. 21. The *Cumberland*, the corvettes *Dale* and *Vincennes*, and the store-ship *Release*, have been taking in stores at Port Praya, for a cruise down the coast. The *Dale* was to go to the mouths of the Niger, the *Cumberland* to Loando. No sickness is reported.

The Brownsville *Flag*, to Sept. 29, has reached us. The Mexican news is without importance. No battle has yet taken place between the troops of Vidaurri and Miramon. The yellow fever was prevalent on the Rio Grande.

State elections occur to-day in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa and Minnesota. Nearly one-fourth of the next House of Representatives is to be chosen from these States.

The Newark murderer, James McMahan, who lately killed his wife, has been tracked from New-Jersey to Illinois, and was arrested a few days since at Illinoistown, opposite St. Louis.

The Suffolk Bank of Boston has given notice that that institution will no longer hold itself responsible for the maintenance, as heretofore, of the system of redeeming bills of country banks.

Gov. King has issued his proclamation appointing Thursday, the 18th of November, to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving.

Judge Ingraham delivered his decision, yesterday, on Mr. Lowber's motion for an order commanding the Chamberlain to pay the amount of the judgment given recently in his favor against the City. The Judge denied the motion, on the ground that the funds in the hands of the Chamberlain are the proceeds of Bonds issued in anticipation of taxes, and, also, of money collected for the taxes of the year; and that money collected by tax is not the property of the defendants.

The investigation in the case of Mr. Macomber and others, arrested on a charge of having been engaged in the Slave-Trade, on board the ship *Haidee*, sunk recently off Montauk Point, was continued yesterday, before United States Commissioner White. The narrative of the voyage was continued by the the witness "King," who stated that when they were off the coast of Africa, Captain Whitney gave up all charge of the ship, and the command was taken by Captain Thomas; that just before they received the negroes on board an agreement was made between the crew and Mr. Vierra to the effect that the former should receive $800 and a clear passage to America, for doing duty during the remainder of the voyage. A further hearing will be had on Wednesday next.

The Court of General Sessions was crowded yesterday morning, the interesting occasion being the trial of "Billy Mulligan," for an assault and battery on Mr. James Warner, a gentleman doing business in Broadway. The facts of the assault on *ex parte* statements, have been already made public. Yesterday, ex-Judge Phillips, of counsel for Mulligan, moved for a postponement of the case, first, on the ground that the Court of General Sessions had no jurisdiction in the matter, the offence which Mulligan had committed being a misdemeanor only, the Court of Special Sessions, by a recent act of the Legislature, having sole charge of misdemeanors; secondly, that the Hon. Daniel E. Sickles, senior counsel for Mulligan, was absent from the City; thirdly, that a woman—not a very good woman—who was one of Mulligan's chief witnesses, was locked up somewhere in a Station-house, and they could not find what Station-house it was; fourthly, that another chief witness was far away at New-Orleans, which city he intended to quit for New-York at the end of this present month, if he did not previously die of yellow fever; and, fifthly, that Mulligan was a persecuted man, the Press, the public, and also the Court of General Sessions conspiring systematically against him. To the latter charge Recorder Barnard emphatically replied. The Court, he said, was not the vehicle for the persecution of any one, but when a man had for years past been perpetrating outrages and assaults with impunity, it was time that one magistrate, at least, should have the manliness to do his duty to the public, and punish the perpetrator. He, therefore, denied all motions to postpone the trial, and ordered a Jury to be impanneled. After some further debate, the new District-Attorney, Mr. Blunt, wished the trial to be postponed till this day, (Tuesday,) and the Recorder courteously but reluctantly consented. The only other case of note was that of Hugh Darrow, who, upon a plea of guilty of manslaughter in December last, was set at liberty by Judge Russell on a promise of good behavior. The said Darrow, since that exodus from the City Prison, has not behaved himself well, but has been generally obstreperous, and reached his climax the other night by an assault on a Police-officer. Being arrested, the Recorder yesterday sent him for two years to the State Prison, for the manslaughter which the City Judge unwisely thought was unworthy of punishment.

Democratic primary elections were held in all the Wards last night for delegates to the County and Judicial, and the Congressional and Assembly Conventions, in accordance with the call issued by the Tammany Hall or Sweeney General Committee. They passed off in comparative quiet, as the "Regulars" or Anti-Tammany men generally ignored them, though in a few of the Wards they ran opposition tickets, all of which were, of course, declared to be badly defeated, except that in the First Ward, where both parties claimed the victory. The Tammany men say they carried their ticket by 188 majority, and in this declaration they are backed up by two of the three inspectors. The contest in this Ward was attended by considerable excitement. In the other Wards, so far as learned, all passed off quietly.

The exhibitors at the late Fair at the Crystal Palace were admitted to the ruins yesterday, but nothing of much value was recovered. The destruction by the fire was so complete, that little prospect is afforded to the exhibitors of recovering anything valuable among the ruins. The exhibitors favorable to the revival of the Fair, and the organization of a new institution, held another meeting last evening, but nothing interesting was done. A mass meeting is to be held at the Cooper Institute this evening. Eminent speakers are promised, and the movement is expected to take a definite shape.

In the First District Court, penalties amounting to $250 were recovered, yesterday, against the proprietors the Wyoming Hotel, No. 333 Greenwich-street, at the suit of the Excise Commissioners, for selling liquor without a license.

The Board of Councilmen, yesterday, resolved to prosecute Mr. D. Whitney for libel, in charging the Corporation with "having been bribed" in the matter of the Harlem Railroad.

At a meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council, held last evening, a report of the Assessment Committee was adopted, directing the Collector of Taxes to cancel the sale of property belonging to the Brooklyn (R. C.) Benevolent Society for non-payment of taxes of 1854, on the parties interested paying the taxes and defaults up to the time of advertising, and 7 per cent. interest from that time to the time of payment. A resolution was also adopted directing the Law Committee to prepare an act amending the act exempting this property from taxation, to the end that all property leased or out of their possession, may be taxed.

Yesterday 3,500 bales Cotton were sold, nearly all in transit, at prices indicative of a decline of ⅛c. ℔ lb. Flour, Wheat and Corn were plenty and lower, yet not very brisk. Barley was freely purchased at, however, reduced rates. Provisions, Groceries, Naval Stores, Oils, Hides and Leather were lightly dealt in. Freights were quite dull.

The Paraguay Difficulty.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times.

Presuming you are familiar with the cause or origin of the difficulty between the United States and Paraguay, will you state briefly in the Times what it is?

We are, here in the country, entirely unacquainted with the matter, nor can we imagine how we could have any cause of controversy with that isolated State. I am, Sir, &c., D. C. S.

Schenectady, Oct. 9, 1858.

Our correspondent, had he been an habitual reader of the Times, could have had no occasion to ask the question. We nevertheless answer it with pleasure.

The first ground of difficulty in chronological order was the refusal of the Government of Paraguay to ratify certain amendments to a treaty with the United States, executed at Asuncion, March 4, 1853; ratified by Paraguay March 12, 1853; and ratified with the amendments in question by the Senate of the United States, June 1, 1854. Mr. John S. Pendleton, who negotiated the treaty, had foolishly yielded to the presumption and petulance of Lopez, the autocrat of Paraguay, by dropping the Constitutional style of this Government, "the United States of America," and substituting for it "United States of *North* America," and other variations of the same purport. These had to be amended to conform to the diplomatic rules of our State Department, and as there had been a year's delay in the time of completing the American ratification, the time at which the treaty should take effect had to be extended. To Lieutenant Page, then commanding the exploring steamer *Water Witch* in the Rio de la Plata, the treaty was sent by Secretary Marcy to be submitted for a second ratification by Lopez. The latter refused to hold any correspondence with Page, on the ground of his letters not being in Spanish; although fully informed of the object of his mission. In August, 1856, Colonel Richard Fitzpatrick was sent out as a Special Commissioner to procure a final ratification of the treaty; but without success. A letter from the Foreign Secretary of Lopez, Nicolas Vasquez, dated Nov. 15, 1856, conclusively refused to ratify the treaty. One object, therefore, of Mr. Bowlin's mission is to procure and of Commodore Shubrick's mission is to enforce the ratification.

A second ground of complaint is the treatment of the United States and Paraguay Navigation Company, represented in that country by Mr. Edward A. Hopkins, some time United States Consul at Asuncion. The Company consisted mainly of Rhode Island capitalists, whose adventure not only embraced the description of enterprise suggested by its title, but all manner of domestic improvements and industry within the State of Paraguay. They embarked in the speculation on the strength of a decree of Lopez, issued in 1845, inviting foreign capitalists and colonists to settle in Paraguay, offering all possible bounties, inducements, and guarantees, including liberal grants of land. The Providence Company commenced operations on a large scale; sent out steamers, machinery, and laborers, bought land, set up tobacco factories and saw-mills, and were but entering on a splendid and prosperous career, when they were encountered by the jealousy and secret hostility of Lopez. These were carried to such lengths that not only were the aids of native labor withdrawn from them, the legality of their land purchases denied, but it soon became apparent that no Paraguayan was to be permitted to hold intercourse or traffic with the Americans, without danger of persecution and ruin at the hands of the Government. Added to this, the persons of the Americans were only recognized in the streets to be exposed to insult and mob violence, the Consular character of Hopkins and his brother failing to afford them any protection. In this state of things there was nothing for the Company but to suspend operations. Hopkins retired. Lopez proceeded to confiscate the property of the corporation, upon a pretence of reimbursing himself for a loan of ten thousand dollars made to its managers; and so extinguished the enterprise. It is a part of the Commissioner's duty to obtain indemnity for these wrongs.

A third matter of complaint consists in an alleged act of disrespect to the flag of the United States. In consequence of the treaties with the several governments of La Plata, consummated in 1852–3, the *Water Witch*, a petty steamer, adapted to the purpose, was sent out to explore those inland waters newly opened to our commerce. The vessel entered upon its task in the Spring of 1853. It met with every possible encouragement from the Government and several States of the Argentine Union; it encountered all possible secret opposition from Paraguay. Lieut. Page, the commander, attempted to remove this resistance by friendly remonstrance. He was told his letters would not be read. And when it was understood that he was disposed to dispense with the license of Lopez, regarding that of the Argentine Executive as sufficient, the Dictator, on the 3d of October, 1854, issued a proclamation forbidding any foreign vessel of war to enter the waters of Paraguay. But the survey of the Parana was too important a part of the objects of the expedition to be foregone; and protected by the permit of the Argentine Government, whose jurisdiction over the river was concurrent with that of Paraguay, the *Water Witch*, on the 1st of February, 1855, passed the junction of that river with the Paraguay, and advanced, hugging the Argentine bank. When about four miles from the junction, it passed in front of the Paraguayan fort of Itapiru. In its efforts to keep on the Argentine channel it ran aground. It was then ascertained that the only practicable channel lay directly under the wall of the fort. Having got off, the steamer made for that channel, when, after being hailed and fired into with blank cartridge, it finally received a volley of shot. The discharge was returned, and the firing sustained for several minutes, when, having suffered previous damage and loss, the steamer retreated down stream. One of the crew was mortally wounded, others injured. That this attack was in violation of the law of nations is the ground assumed by this Government, and the Commissioner is to exact reparation accordingly. He is also to improve the occasion by securing the free navigation of the rivers, as far as Paraguay controls them, for all American vessels, whether naval or mercantile, and to obtain all the privileges granted to the most favored nation.

It is but proper to say that various mitigating circumstances of more or less plausibility are urged for the Government of Paraguay. It is highly probable that, seeing few Americans but Hopkins, and seeing too much of that gentleman's selfish eagerness to enrich himself, and far too much of his presumptuous reliance upon the influence of a distant and unknown Government, the Dictator of Paraguay has conceived strong prejudices against the American character, which a closer intimacy with our people would remove. There is also much reason to believe that he entertains the most ridiculous apprehensions of the scope and tendency of our foreign policy. His objection to the style of our Government, as displayed in the Pendleton Treaty, is the best evidence of the belief. Granting these premises, it is hardly fair, it is argued, to go to war to conquer an unfounded dislike, or to oblige a nation to be friendly with us at the point of the bayonet: and perhaps it is not. Then again, it is shown that the final ground assumed by Lopez to reratifying the treaty was perfectly fair; namely, that it was better to negotiate a new Convention, covering the outstanding cases of the *Water Witch* and the Providence Company. Others, also, put faith in the statements of the Paraguayans who represent the conduct of Hopkins, as Consul, and as agent of the Company, as extremely unfair, arrogant, and dishonest. And a very large party of publicists hold the *Water Witch* to have violated the laws of nations in entering waters forbidden to it by a power possessing concurrent jurisdiction. We submit the case to our interrogator for what it is worth.

Certainly, what with the many plausible doubts cast upon the case of the United States by careful men; and what with the unlimited power conceded by Congress, and the unlimited expense incurred in fitting out the expedition, a very serious responsibility rests upon the Administration. Any deficiency in the discretion of the negotiator, any heat or precipitation on the part of the military arm, may involve consequences for which all concerned may be called to an undesirable reckoning. And if at that inquest, it shall be found that the *casus belli* was wholly factitious, that bravado and menace have been resorted to, where pacific means were equally available; that we who approach the capital of a great empire as neutrals imploring a treaty, approach the capital of a small Republic, as belligerents demanding one; the verdict may not be agreeable to the Administration. There will be those who see striking similitudes in our complaints against China and Paraguay; and striking contrasts in our modes of prosecuting them.

Insurrection of the Hards at Albany.

An Albany correspondent, whose letter we publish in another part of this morning's Times, furnishes a full and particular account of a bolting Democratic County Convention held in the State Capital on Saturday. It was composed of some seventy delegates representing that portion of the party which objects to the domination of Mr. Peter Cagger, and especially the mode by which he excluded Hard voters from the caucuses in Albany, and Hard delegates from the Convention at Syracuse. The Convention is described as being respectable in its composition and earnest in its purpose. The Hon. William A. Young presided. Among its subordinate officers were J. S. Nafew, a well-known Hard politician, and S. G. Courtney, a son-in-law of the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson. The resolutions passed are embodied in our correspondent's letter. Towards the State Ticket they speak a language of cool and equivocal praise, while in respect to local nominations, undisguised hostility is freely expressed. The reason given for opposing the regular nominees of the party, for Congress and County Officers, is, that violent and corrupt means were used to place them in nomination; and the Convention resolved to employ all honorable means for their defeat. It accordingly nominated John H. Reynolds for Congress, against Erastus Corning, and Hard candidates for the several County offices.

The importance of this Albany movement must of course depend upon the extent to which the Hards in other parts of the State shall yield it their sympathy. That they are dissatisfied with the treatment they received at Syracuse, is well known. In all contested cases, their delegates were unceremoniously cast out; and in the State ticket they were allowed neither lot nor part. Heretofore, as a class, they have not been noted for a meek and forgiving disposition, and it is possible that the Albany rebellion is intended to inaugurate a general rising of the Hards all over the State. In that case, they may prove numerous enough to endanger the success of which the Democrats have felt so sure for the past three weeks. But the probabilities are that there will not be spirit enough among them in other localities to follow up the demonstration of their Albany brethren; though it is likely that on the day of election they will endeavor, in a quiet way, to damage the Soft candidates to the extent of their ability.

Judge Parker's Utica Speech.—We published in yesterday's Times a report of the speech made at Utica on Friday evening by the Hon. Amasa J. Parker, the Democratic candidate for Governor. It will, we apprehend, disappoint the public expectation. From that gentleman's professional and judicial reputation something better than the trite platitudes of party warfare might reasonably have been anticipated. The speech was poor, very poor, in substance, and meagre in suggestions; and it would have been better both for the candidate and his party that it had not been made. We speak of it merely as an intellectual and rhetorical performance, and not with respect to its political qualities. There was nothing in it, not a word, above the commonest standard of Ward-meeting harangues. The only point of the least importance was the speaker's reply to the charge that he voted for the Atherton gag when he was in Congress. He denied that he voted against the right of petition. On the contrary, he said he only voted that the Abolition petitions, after being received, should not be read, referred, or otherwise acted upon by Congress. And this explanation, such as it is, embodies the only interesting statement in the whole speech. Judge Parker is, doubtless, a respectable lawyer and may make a very good Governor. But it is quite evident that he does not shine on the stump, if his Utica effort is to be taken as a sample of his oratorial powers.

No Admittance for Young Ladies.—Progress has received a check in Michigan. Young ladies are denied admission to the classes of the University at Ann Arbor. That institution has been founded and indorsed by the State, and it is contended that the Act of its incorporation includes women as among the "persons" entitled to its benefits. This view was taken by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction in his annual report. Accordingly a number of young women made application for admission as students. The authorities of the University would seem to have been unprepared for such a request. They appointed a Committee, and the Committee finding themselves in a dubious position, sought the counsel of older and more learned men than themselves. The Presidents of various Colleges were applied to, and a variety of opinions obtained. Most of them opposed the innovation, as fraught with danger in a social and moral point of view. These sentiments prevailed with the Committee, who accordingly reported against exposing the fair daughters of Michigan to the dangers which some of their number had inconsiderately expressed their willingness to encounter. The good sense of the community will undoubtedly ratify this decision. It by no means follows from the fact that the two sexes in family and primary schools are mutually benefited by each other's presence, that such would be the case with young men and women associated together in the familiar relations of College life. Nor is it to be inferred that those who would have the sexes pursue their studies separately, design to restrict the scope of female education. We shall, however, hear a loud and long cry from Woman's Rights Conventions against the University of Michigan. That Institution may survive nevertheless, and the State of Michigan provide safe and legitimate means for the education of young ladies.

De Bow's Review on Slavery.—A correspondent brings to our notice an article in *De Bow's Review* for the current month, entitled "African Slavery, adapted to the North and and Northwest," containing a passage upon which he solicits our comments. The passage is as follows:

"If the Union be desirable, (and with a rigid regard of mutual rights by the North and South, no one will deny its inestimable value,) it is earnestly considered that the most effectual means of giving it perpetuity will be realized in the opening of the Slave-trade, and the introduction of our peculiar institution into the western States and Territories. By this we will construct a homogeneous system of labor, and through this bond of sympathy will be reëstablished that community of sentiment, and the old *entente cordiale*, without which the Constitution is a rope of sand, and the Union a shallow mockery."

A proposition to reopen the Slave-trade and to introduce Slavery into the North, scarcely deserves comment. Its appearance in *De Bow's Review* merely shows, what was no secret before, that some Southern extremists look upon the renewal of the Slave-trade as practicable. Even at the South this idea is regarded by an immense majority as not only chimerical but injurious to Southern interests. Indeed, the project is utterly out of the question. The Northern preponderance in Congress is already too decided to permit anything of the kind, and every year adds to that preponderance. Proposals like that to which our correspondent refers may continue to be put forth in some hot-headed quarters, but can hardly be entitled to serious notice. *De Bow's Review* is the favorite periodical of the fire-eaters, and is prepared with reference to their partialities exclusively.

Gov. Wise on Direct Trade.—Gov. Wise, of Virginia, has recently addressed a long letter to the people of Norfolk on that chimerical hobby of the South, direct trade with Europe; and that eccentric but brilliant statesman has given his fellow-citizens on this occasion, as he has often before, some sound practical advice, which is too direct and sensible to be altogether acceptable to them. The Governor tells the merchants of Norfolk—

"It is in my opinion no paradox to say that the way most certain and speedy to get direct trade with Europe and to be our own importers thence, is to bend all our energies to our trade with the West Indies and South America, by a commercial steam connection, and to make the latter bring about the former. We have all the materials and it remains to be seen whether we have the wit to find out the ways. One thing I must say: Let us be ashamed to utter one murmur of sectional jealousy against Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York, or Boston, while we have so much capacity in ourselves, and yet, like the fool of Horace, stand waiting on the banks of the stream for the waters to pass by before we cross over."

But this is not the kind of advice that the people of the South look for. What they want is Governmental assistance of some kind; they do not want to have the advice offered them which Hercules gave to the wagoner; they want Government subsidies first, and after that nothing is so grateful to them as to believe that all their misfortunes are owing to the greed and grasping meanness of the North, which is forever depriving them of the direct trade with Europe, the mail steamers and lines of packet ships, which ought to belong to the ports south of Mason and Dixon's line. Gov. Wise has indicated the true policy for them to pursue if they really want direct trade with Europe; but there is not the least probability of his advice ever being heeded.

City Items.

The name of Mrs. Wachmann and child, of Cincinnati, which has been set down in the list of those lost by the *Austria*, should not have been placed there. She arrived at Hamburg too late to take passage in the unfortunate vessel. She arrived in this City by the *Hammonia*, safe and sound.

A notice has been issued by the Secretary of State calling for the election of a District-Attorney in place of Peter B. Sweeny, Esq., resigned. Mr. John Sedgwick, the present efficient Assistant District-Attorney, is strongly spoken of as the nominee of the Republican Party.

Edward S. Boyd, Esq., of the Fifth Ward, is named as a Union candidate for Congress in the Third District, in opposition to the Democratic candidate.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Mr. Maretzek received a bumping testimonial, and will leave New-York, we trust, with good will to a public not altogether indifferent to his merits. Curiously enough, the *matinée* was the worst attended portion of the entertainment. Under ordinary circumstances, these day performances seem to have a peculiar attraction for New-Yorkers, and only last Saturday the house was magnificently attended. On the present occasion the performance cost absolutely nothing—all the holders of reserved seats being admitted free—yet the attendance was not more than a third of what it should have been. In the evening every desirable place in the house was taken, and a crowded and brilliant audience listened to the performances.

Two entire operas were given—"Linda da Chamounix" in the afternoon, and "Ernani" in the evening. The performance of the first was satisfactory in every respect, and "Ernani," although not so carefully rehearsed as it might have been, was given with effect. A new basso, Signor Nani, made his *début* in the part of *Silva*, and created a favorable impression. He has a somewhat cumbrous voice, and, from nervousness or other causes, seemed to be ill at ease. He is certainly a desirable addition to the company.

Between the acts there was a quantity of excellent singing, (Spanish,) and dancing by the Ronzani Troupe. A Spanish duet between Madame and Signor Gassier tickled the audience hugely, and enjoyed the honor of a triple *encore*. The ballet was admirable.

Personal.

The Providence *Journal* corrects a statement of a Cambridge correspondent of the *Evening Post*, touching the forthcoming volume of the Hon. J. G. Palfrey on New-England history. The *Journal* says:

"Mr. Palfrey has been prosecuting his researches in this city amidst the abundant evidences of the character of Roger Williams, as attested by friends and enemies, by those who praised him for the doctrine and practice of soul-liberty and those who made it an offence against God and man, by his cotemporaries and by posterity. There has arisen lately a morbid disposition on the part of some historical students to reverse the opinions of the world upon its great men, and to seek, among all the disadvantages of time and distance and imperfect records, for evidence to contradict the settled convictions that were established in presence of all the facts and circumstances, and by those who had, in every respect, the best opportunities for forming a judgment upon them."

A stirring scene, in which Ristori figured, is described by a Paris correspondent of the London *Globe*:

"I spoke of Ristori's triumphant progress through Italian capitals as the representative of the heroine *Juditta*. That progress has now been stopped by the Austrian police. Her last display was at Venice, and when she broke forth into the grand passage, 'Tell your children that they inherit from us a country, and the land that God gave them let them clear of all hostile invaders!' the cries of '*Encore*' were so terrific, and the counter-shouting of Austrian officers from the boxes, that Ristori was forced off the stage, and a serious scuffle took place between her champions and the police, which ended in the proclamation against any further revival of the 'Widow of Bethulia,' who dispatched Holophernes and scattered the Assyrians."

The following list of Americans was registered at the Banking Office of Messrs. Lansing, Baldwin & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, from Sept. 17 to Sept. 23, 1858:

New-York—A. L. Meyers, Mrs. L. Meyers, O. G. Steele and wife, F. Hubbard, Wm. Turnbull and wife, D. E. Thebaud, L. C. Stuart, E. T. Dunton, John Van Buren, D. Conger and family, Mrs. W. P. Palmer, Mrs. A. Hoogland, H. McVickar, R. J. Hubbard; *Pennsylvania*—Dr. J. P. Gazzard; *Kentucky*—George Scarborough; *Connecticut*—Wm. Hamersley; *Missouri*—J. P. Gazzam; *New-Jersey*—H. Hutchinson, C. Meyer; *Ohio*—J. Geddes.

The last planet discovered by M. Goldschmidt has received the name of Alexandra, after M. Alexander Von Humboldt. The idea is due to the Abbé Moigno, editor of the *Cosmos*, whom M. Goldschmidt had requested to give a name to the planet.

The inauguration of the Rev. Dr. Fisher as President of Hamilton College, will take place at Clinton on Thursday, 4th proximo. The address of induction will be delivered by Ex-Gov. Seymour.

Miss Agnes Strickland has been staying for some time with the Rev. Mr. Kilner, at Chester, Eng. She has been greatly interested by the antiquities of Chester, which she was enabled to connect with many objects of her own previous researches.

Father Lacordaire has just been reëlected Provincial of the Dominicans in France, a post which he had formerly occupied from the reëstablishment of the order in France to 1854. He is to continue to direct the school of Sorèze.

Ex-Gov. McDonald, of Georgia, and other prominent citizens of the State, are taking measures for the erection of a monument in honor of Gen. Charles H. Calhoun.

The artist Overbeck is in Rome. He has completed an exquisite composition, "After this manner pray ye." Hoffman, the adopted son of Overbeck, is engaged on a group, "Fabiola," suggested by his master.

The friends of Mr. John B. Gough, in Edinburg, recently gave a grand *soirée* in his honor. Mr. Gough said in a supper-speech, that he intended to pay the costs of the Lees suit (£1,000) out of his own pocket,—a declaration described as "magnanimous."

Ben. Paul Akers, the sculptor, has returned from Rome, after an absence of four years, and taken up his residence at Newport. He brought fifteen pieces of marble with him, and many other works.

The health of Bishop Simpson has not improved, and present indications do not promise an early recovery.

Mr. John Morrissey, late editor of the Nantucket *Inquirer*, has purchased the *Old Colony Memorial*, at Plymouth, Mass.

The Rev. Francis Burns, recently chosen Bishop of the Methodist Church in Liberia, has arrived in Baltimore, to undergo the ceremony of ordination.

George Gilfillan is hard at work on a volume of discourses on the sublimer themes of the Old Testament, the Creation, the Fall, the Flood, &c.

A bronze statue of Gay-Lussac has lately been inaugurated at Limoges, in the centre of the Place Royale.

Col. J. F. H. Claiborne is engaged on a history of the *Life and Times of the late Gen. Quitman.*

Shipments to Nicaragua.—There are indications of returning confidence in settled and permanent commercial relations with Nicaragua, one of the best proofs of which is that our merchants were turning their attention to that country as affording an inviting field of enterprise and trade. Messrs. Russell & Thomas, the latter for several years past a resident of Nicaragua, and who reckons himself one of her citizens, have just embarked in an enterprise which, if successful, will be the beginning of an extensive trade with that country. These young gentlemen sail to-day for San Juan del Norte, in the schooner *Maria V.*, which has been chartered to carry out an extensive assortment of merchandise, consisting of provisions, groceries, hardware, domestics, boots and shoes, stationery, and almost every kind of goods of American manufacture. They intend to establish themselves permanently at Granada. They also go provided with one of Hoe's superior printing presses, and a complete newspaper establishment, superior to anything of the kind ever sent to a Spanish American State. A newspaper will be set up, to be printed half in English and half in Spanish. Hitherto the trade of Central America, such as it is, has been almost wholly directed to the benefit of the English. With the proper effort, it is assumed by Mr. Thomas, who has long been familiar with the resources of the country, that an important trade can be built up with Nicaragua, and improved by our own merchants, instead of allowing it to go abroad. These gentlemen embark in their enterprise with the cordial wishes of every one for their success. Their object is to spread abroad intelligence in the country of their adoption, and in every possible way to promote the prosperity of Nicaragua, and to develop her resources.

Thanksgiving Proclamation,

BY JOHN A. KING, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Another year of abundant harvests, of general health, contentment and tranquillity, admonish us of our first and constant duty, to render thanks and praise to Him who is the gracious Author and Giver of those needful benefits, and the manifold blessings we have been permitted to enjoy; and especially are we called upon to acknowledge the power and goodness of our Almighty Father, the Lord and Giver of life, that we have been spared for another brief space to receive his merciful care; to behold the wonderful works of His providence; and to enjoy the advantages and security, which freedom, the public schools, and equal laws, have established for ourselves and for our posterity. To that end, therefore, and in accordance with the acknowledged usage, I hereby designate and appoint THURSDAY, THE EIGHTEENTH DAY OF NOVEMBER next, as a day of general Thanksgiving and Praise to Almighty God, and invite all to unite in so just an acknowledgment of His power and goodness and of our dependence on His mercy and forbearance.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed my name and the Privy Seal of the State, at the {L. S.} city of Albany, the 11th day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

By the Governor.

(Signed,) JOHN A. KING.

Henry I. Seaman, Private Secretary.

Sentence of a Wife Murderer.—At the Court of Oyer and Terminer, held at Hudson this week, the old man, Dennis Tanner, pleaded guilty to the charge of murder, and was sentenced to be hung on the 22d day of November next. It will be remembered that he murdered his wife in Kinderhook, last Winter.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Magnetic Telegraph Company's Offices—No. 48 Wall-street and Astor House.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Illinois Campaign—Delivery of the Fort Snelling Property—The Court of Claims—The Paraguay Expedition, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Monday, Oct. 11.

Senator Brown, of Mississippi, left here this afternoon for New-York. He declares his entire confidence in the success of Judge Douglas.

Capt. Reynolds, of the U. S. Army, arrived here to-day from Minnesota, where he had been to turn over the Fort Snelling property to the purchasers. Capt. R. thinks the Government got at least twice the value of the property. Q.

[From the Reporter for the Associated Press.]

Washington, Monday, Oct. 11.

Mr. C. W. Bradley, of the United States Legation in China, has arrived, bringing the treaty. Its provisions agree with the abstract heretofore published.

On the meeting of the Court of Claims, in November, more than one hundred decisions in pending cases will be delivered.

Commander Charles Green has been appointed Light-House Inspector for the Buffalo District.

Nothing is known at the Navy Department of any of the chartered vessels for the Paraguay Expedition being unfit for service, as reported.

Secretary Cass was to-day detained, from his official duties by severe indisposition.

The new Senate Chamber will be ready for occupation at the commencement of the next session of Congress.

Commodore Shubrick left the city to-day for New-York.

The frigate *Sabine* is to sail without delay.

Agricultural Fair at Hartford.

Hartford, Conn., Monday, Oct. 11.

The Fifth Annual Fair of the Connecticut State Agricultural Society opens to-morrow on the grounds occupied by the Society in 1850. It is now certain that with good weather it will be very successful, and surpass all its predecessors. The Fair grounds are thirty-five acres in extent, and are inclosed. The two main exhibition buildings are each 300 feet long. There are, besides, two large tents and 1,000 stalls for stock. Every stall is already full, and new ones are now being erected. There are 500 cattle-stalls, and they are also already full, and fifty more are being erected. There are 275 entries of horses, 175 entries of sheep, and swine numbering upwards of 400 head. There is also a large show of agricultural implements, machinery and dairy produce. Already the entries are double the number of any previous year at this time. The Society was not prepared for such a rush. Seven thousand dollars in premiums are offered. The city is full of strangers, and the trains are crowded with new-comers.

On Tuesday the Fair will be open to the members, and on Wednesday to the public. It will continue three days. The trial of working oxen and the exhibition of horses will be on Wednesday. There will also be another exhibition of horses and a plowing match on Thursday. The annual address will be delivered by Solon Robinson, Esq., of New-York, and the report of the Judges will be given on Friday.

Democratic Mass Meeting.

Philadelphia, Monday, Oct. 11.

The Democracy of this city held a mass meeting at Faneuil Hall, this evening, filling it to overflowing. Wm. S. McGowan presided. Resolutions were passed sustaining the policy of the Democratic party. Addresses were made by the Hon. E. D. Beach, the Hon. Caleb Cushing, and the Hon. Isaac Davis, of Massachusetts, and the Hon. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi. The meeting was of the most enthusiastic character, and the ratification of the State nominations was carried unanimously.

The Suffolk Bank of Boston, &c.

Boston, Monday, Oct. 11.

The President of the Suffolk Bank has issued a circular to the effect that the Suffolk Bank no longer holds itself responsible for the maintenance, as heretofore, of the system of redeeming bills of country banks, but any bank, however, wishing to continue its business with the Suffolk Bank can do so.

The famous horses *Ploughboy*, of Brooklyn, N. Y., *Hiram Drew*, *Ethan Allen*, and *Columbus, Jr.*, are entered for the grand trotting exhibition, to take place on Wednesday and Friday, at the Fair Grounds, in this city.

From Utah.

St. Louis, Monday, Oct. 11.

Leavenworth advices of the 9th state that Col. Chapman and Lieut. Burns of the Fifth Infantry, Capt. Newton and Lieut. Bryan of the Engineers, and Lieut. Villespoehl, of the Dragoons, had arrived from Utah. The weather was pleasant on the Plains, and the contractor's trains get along well. The Pike's Peak excitement was abating, although numbers of emigrants continued to arrive at Leavenworth and Kansas City.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

Trinity Bay, Monday, Oct. 11.

Peter Cooper, Esq, New-York:

Nothing was done with Valentia either Saturday or yesterday. De Sauty.

St. Johns, N. F., Monday, Oct. 11.

C. W. Field, New-York:

Have arrived here, and leave instantly for Trinity Bay. C. W. Lundy,

Operator from Valentia.

Steam Fire-Engine Trial.

Harrisburg, Penn., Monday, Oct. 11.

The steam fire-engine Citizen, built by Blake & Button, of Waterford, N. Y., had a trial here this

POLITICAL.

State Elections to be Held To-day.

Elections take place to-day in five States—Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa and Minnesota. *Sixty-one* members of the House of Representatives—or nearly one-fourth of the whole number—are to be elected in these States. The interest of the contest turns chiefly upon the result in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, which, together, elect fifty-seven members to the Thirty-sixth Congress. The campaign in these three States has been exceedingly animated, and the constitution of the next Congress is greatly dependent upon the results of to-day.

The elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana are for Members of Congress and State tickets—except Governor. In Pennsylvania, Gov. PACKER's term of office does not expire until 1861; in Ohio, Gov. CHASE holds over until 1860; in Indiana, Gov. WILLARD holds office till 1861.

The following are complete lists of the nominations of both parties:

PENNSYLVANIA.

	Opposition.	Democrats.
Supreme Court.	John M. Read.	William A. Porter.
Canal Comr.	William E. Frazer.	Westley Frost.
Cong.—Dist. I.	John W. Ryan, M. SPROGELL.	Thos. B. Florence.* G. W. Nebinger.†
II.	E. Joy Morris.*	George H. Martin.
III.	John P. Verree, Geo. W. REED.	James Landy.*
IV.	William Millward, JACOB BROOME.	Henry M. Phillips.*
V.	John Wood.	Owen Jones.*
VI.	John M. Broomall.	Chas. D. Manly, John Hickman.*†
VII.	H. C. Longnecker.	Stokes L. Roberts.
VIII.	John Schwartz.†	J. Glancy Jones.*
IX.	Thaddeus Stevens.	James M. Hopkins.
X.	John W. Killinger.	Jacob Weidel.
XI.	James H. Campbell.	Wm. L. Dewart,* Joseph W. Cake.†
XII.	Geo. W. Scranton.	John McReynolds.
XIII.	D. K. Shoemaker.†	Wm. H. Dimmick.*
XIV.	Galusha A. Grow.*	H. C. M. Vail.
XV.	James T. Hall.	Allison White.*
XVI.	Wm. F. Junkin.	John A. Fisher.
XVII.	Edward McPherson.	Wilson Reilly.*
XVIII.	S. Steel Blair.	Cyrus L. Pershing.
XIX.	John Covode.*	Henry D. Foster.
XX.	Jonathan Knight.	Wm. Montgomery.*†
XXI.	Jas. K. Morehead.	*Andrew Burke.*
XXII.	Robert McKnight, *Thomas Williams.*	John Burmingham.
XXIII.	William Stewart.*	J. N. McGuffin.
XXIV.	Chapin Hall.	James L. Gillis.*
XXV.	John Dick.* Elijah Babbitt.	Wm. A. Galbraith.

* Present Members, (17.) † Anti-Lecompton Democrats. Americans in SMALL-CAPS. "Anti-Tax" in *Italics*.

OHIO.

	Republicans	Democrats.
Supreme Court.	Wm. V. Peck.	Thos. W. Bartley.
Att'y-General.	C. P. Wolcott.	Durbin Ward.
Compt. Treas.	Wm. B. Thrall.	Sam'l W. Gilson.
Bd. Pub. Works.	John L. Martin.	R. H. Hendrickson.
Cong.—Dist. I.	Timothy C. Day, John A. Gurley.	Geo. H. Pendleton.* Wm. S. Groesbeck.*
III.	Lewis D. Campbell.*	C. L. Vallandigham.
IV.	M. H. Nichols.*	William Allen.
V.	James M. Ashley, *Wm. A. Hunter.*	William Mungen.
VI.	Robert W. Clark.	William Howard.
VII.	Thomas Corwin.	C. W. Blair.
VIII.	Benjamin Stanton.*	William Hubbard.
IX.	John Carey.	Lawrence W. Hall.*
X.	Carey A. Trimble.	Joseph Miller.*
XI.	N. H. Van Vorhes.	Charles D. Martin.
XII.	Lucius Case, DANIEL WORLEY.	Samuel S. Cox.*
XIII.	John Sherman.*	John S. Patrick.
XIV.	Cyrus Spinck.	J. P. Jeffries.
XV.	William Helmick.	Joseph Burns.*
XVI.	C. B. Tompkins.* Jonathan Swank.†	G. W. Moneypenny.
XVII.	Thomas C. Theaker.	Benj. F. Sprigg.
XVIII.	Sidney Edgerton.	John L. Ramsey.
XIX.	Edward Wade.* Irad Kelly.†	Joseph W. Gray.
XX.	John Hutchins.	David Tod.
XXI.	Jno. A. Bingham.*	Thomas Means.

* Present Members. (13.) † Independent. Americans in SMALL CAPS. Abolitionist in *Italics*.

INDIANA.

	Opposition.	Democrats.
Sec'y of State.	Wm. A. Peele.	Daniel McClure.
Auditor of State.	Albert Lange.	J. W. Dodd.
Treasurer.	John Harper.	N. F. Cunningham.
Sup. Pub. Ins'n.	John Young.	S. L. Rugg.
Att'y-General.	Wm. T. Otto.	Jos. E. McDonald.
Supreme Court.	Horace P. Riddle. Ab. W. Hendricks. Simon Yaudes. Wm. D. Griswold.	Samuel E. Perkins. Andrew Davison. Moses M. Hanna. James L. Worden.
Cong.—Dist. I.	Alvin P. Hovey.†	Wm. J. Niblack.*
II.	John M. Wilson.	Wm. H. English.*
III.	William M. Dunn. G. W. Carr.†	James Hughes.*
IV.	P. A. Hackleman W. S. Holman.†	Wm. Allen.
V.	David Kilgore.*	L. Develin.
VI.	Albert G. Porter.	Martin M. Ray.
VII.	John G. Davis.*	Henry Secrest.
VIII.	James Wilson.*	John W. Blake.
IX.	Schuyler Colfax.*	John C. Walker.
X.	Charles Case.*	Reuben J. Dawson.
XI.	John U. Pettit.*	Jno. R. Coffroth.

* Present Members (9.) † Anti-Lecompton Democrats.

MINNESOTA AND IOWA.

In Minnesota, the contest is mainly on the Legislative ticket. All the members of the Lower House are to be chosen, with one-half of the Senate. The new State is entitled to two Members of Congress.

In Iowa, a full State ticket, excepting Governor, (Governor Lowe holding over till 1860,) is to be chosen, with two Members of Congress.

ELECTIONS IN NOVEMBER.

On the 1st of November, the State and Congressional Elections will occur in Louisiana. On the 2d, New-York, New-Jersey, Massachusetts, Michigan and Illinois are to elect State officers and Members of the Thirty-sixth Congress. On the 3d, Maryland votes; on the 4th, Wisconsin; and on the 9th, Delaware.

STATE POLITICS.

Rebellion of the Albany Hards—Bolting Candidates for Congress and County Officers in the Field—The Rule of Peter Cagger Repudiated—Cool Support of the State Ticket—Trouble in the Democratic Camp.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Saturday, Oct. 9, 1858.

It is not often that we have a well-defined independent or bolting movement in the ranks of the Democracy of this State, in defiance of the discipline, the appointed means, and the hitherto recognized organization of the party. Such a one we have here, which culminated to-day in a County Convention, and the nomination of candidates for Congress and the county offices. The importance attached to this movement, not only locally, but as one that is calculated to extend considerably beyond this city and county, justifies a reference to its "antecedents," and a brief statement of the causes which have led to it.

We need not go further than two years, or even a single year, back, during which time, and even longer, the local organization of the Democrats has had its head and chief director in PETER CAGGER, Esq., an expert tactician and latterly a bold operator. Mr. CAGGER is a Barnburner of Van Buren memory. In 1848 the Sage of Kinderhook was his Presidential candidate, and the Albany *Atlas* his organ. Now, with DEAN RICHMOND as President and himself as Secretary of the Democratic State Committee, he is the head, or next to the head, of the Democratic organization in this State; as chairman of the Democratic General Committee of Albany he is the head of the local organization of the Democratic Party at home. There has for some time past been a growing discontent and jealousy towards Mr. CAGGER's management, but it did not break out and take form till the primary elections preceeding the Syracuse Convention, furnished, as is alleged, new and strong provocations. At those elections, it is charged that Mr. CAGGER, resorted to unjustifiable means to carry his points; such as crowding the avenues to the polls with partisans and bullies, stuffing the ballot-boxes, and various other little things of that sort. I will not undertake to decide how much truth there is in these charges; but certain I am, Mr. CAGGER had his own way. He went himself as delegate to the State Convention backed by three others on whom he could place his hand in the dark. The primary elections were followed by a meeting of quite a number of influential Democrats in the City who resolved not to submit longer to this sort of thing; and steps were taken for an independent Democratic organization. A bill of complaints was drawn up and Published, signed by ex-Recorder WM. A. YOUNG, JOHN H. REYNOLDS, Esq., and some one hundred or more of the most prominent and influential Democrats in the party. Another delegate was chosen to contest Mr. CAGGER's seat. In the West Troy District Mr. ABRAHAM VERNAM, long a leading Democrat, appeared as the regular delegate to Syracuse, but he did not get his seat, another delegate of the Cagger sort appearing on the ground. It is well known how matters turned at Syracuse. This did not help matters at home. A public meeting of the anti-Cagger men otherwise, and perhaps more properly, the Hards, took place, at which a complete organization was resolved on, and a General Committee appointed. Subsequently, a Convention to nominate candidates for Congressmen and County officers was called, and that Convention was held to-day.

There were about 70 delegates present, and I venture to say that there has not for many a day been a Democratic Convention held in the County of Albany, composed of so many well-behaved, thoroughly intelligent, and respectable delegates as this. It was in marked contrast with some of the New-Scotland assemblages which have made the party notorious. The meeting was called to order by the Hon. WM. A. YOUNG, who moved the appointment of temporary officers. A Committee chosen to report permanent officers recommended the following: For President, WM. A. YOUNG; for Vice-Presidents, J. B. SHEAR, JOSEPH MOAK, P. A. ROGERS; for Secretaries, J. S. NAZEW and S. G. COURTNEY.

A motion was made to proceed to nominate a candidate for Congress. Mr. MCMAHON proposed the name of JOHN H. REYNOLDS, who, though at first averse to taking the nomination, would, he believed, accept it. Mr. SHEARD stated that he had just had an interview with Mr. REYNOLDS, and that he (Mr. R.) had reconsidered his original intention to decline the nomination and wished to be placed before the people, promising, in his own behalf and in behalf of the ticket to be nominated with him, to put forth all the effort of which he was capable, pecuniary and other. The roll was called, and Mr. REYNOLDS was named by all the delegates but three, who named ERASTUS CORNING. The nomination was ratified with hilarious applause.

The Convention proceeded to make out a full County Ticket, viz.: L. W. VAN ALSTYNE, for Sheriff; ABRAM FITCH, for County Clerk: JOHN C. CHISM, for Associate Justice, and HENRY SCHROEDER, for Coroner.

The marked feature of the Convention, though the nomination of a ticket was open rebellion, was the resolutions reported by S. G. COURTNEY, Esq., who, it is proper to state, for a full understanding of their pertinency, is son-in-law of DANIEL S. DICKINSON, and is considered here the representative of that distinguished gentleman's views and policy. The resolutions, for this reason, from the fact that they proceed from the capitol of the State, and from men who know what they are about, and have well deliberated, have a significance and a bearing by no means local. Here they are:

Resolved, That the Democracy, represented in this Convention, renew the expression of their devotion to the cardinal principles of the Democratic Party of the Union, and they deem this occasion appropriate to reassert their adherence to the principle which affirms the right of the people of a Territory to form and regulate their own domestic institutions, and they must continue to regard all efforts designed to force upon any people a Constitution against their consent and obnoxious to their wishes, as a violation of the principle of popular sovereignty, and contrary to the approved doctrines of the Democratic Party.

Resolved, That in admitting into the Union as States, Territories whose domestic institutions have been formed by the people themselves, we regard the principle of perfect equality as essential to the preservation of the rights of self-government, in all portions of our confederacy and, therefore, we reprobate any discrimination whereby Slave States shall be admitted into the Union with any less population than may be required for the admission of States whose Constitutions prohibit the existence of domestic Slavery.

Resolved, That, with our Democratic brethren recently assembled in State Convention at Syracuse, we submit with pleasure, the Administration of James Buchanan to the judgment of the American people, confident that full justice will be accorded to its policy and measures. In a like spirit of confidence, and with equal pleasure, we submit the ticket nominated by that Convention, in the name of the Democratic Party, to the judgment of the people of the State, being confident that it will receive at the polls the support it merits; and while we regret that we cannot yield our assent to the manner in which many of the Delegates to that Convention were selected, or to the disposition made of some of the contested seats therein, we express our willingness to leave every such minor question to the candid judgment of all who sincerely desire to promote the true glory and permanent prosperity of the party in whose name we profess to speak.

Resolved, That we are unalterably opposed to the manner in which the primary elections in the Democratic Party of the County of Albany have in years past been conducted; we condemn, in emphatic terms, all resort to the stuffing of ballot-boxes or the employment of bullies, to influence the result of elections, and deter peaceable citizens from participating therein, and take this occasion to declare our determined hostility to that combination of political pretenders who aspire to perpetual dominion in the Democratic Party by the employment of any such means as we hereby condemn; and we pledge ourselves to resist, by every honorable effort which can make such resistance successful, the purpose of any man, or set of men, to usurp and seek to maintain in perpetuity the power to dictate nominations, distribute political patronage, and proscribe individuals, by the employment of means offensive and insulting to respectable Democrats, and disgraceful to the party in whose name the performance is enacted.

Resolved, That the recent experience had in the city of Albany, in the selection of delegates to the Democratic State Convention, admonishes us that public declaration of our political independence of the self-constituted and self-existing dictatorship of an unscrupulous combination of trading politicians, is the only course open to us consistent with self-respect, and which affords an opportunity for restoring the organization of the party to a position where it may command the respect, and obtain the countenance and support of men who desire to follow its fortunes for the principles it is designed to inculcate, and not to gather and distribute the spoils of office among those

"Who crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,
Where thrift may follow fawning."

Resolved, That, in view of all the circumstances with which we are surrounded, we have deemed it due to ourselves and the party we represent, to make this public avowal of our objects and purposes, and of our determination to persevere in the work of reform until reformation is effected, or the Democratic Party of the County of Albany is delivered over to hopeless and helpless bondage; and, in furtherance of our purposes and objects, we present to the electors of the County of Albany a ticket for a representative in Congress, and county officers, which we commend to the support of all good and true men, who desire with us to preserve the Democratic Party from the perpetual dominion of a set of men who seek to trade upon its capital to achieve ends which cannot command the approbation of honorable men.

In every word and line of the resolutions relating to Mr. BUCHANAN and his Administration, there is even more than "incipient revolution." Not only what is said, but more especially what is not said, has a malicious point, and all thoroughly meant.

What the resolutions say of the State Ticket is frigid in the extreme, and perhaps language could not be employed that would more immediately license Democrats to cut and split the ticket than that of the resolutions. The rebuke of the high-handed proceedings of the Syracuse Convention is pointed, and almost savage. There is no doubt that the Committee and the Convention believed they were speaking not merely for themselves, that the movement they had inaugurated was not simply a local one to gratify personal resentments; but that they were speaking for, and that their movement was in sympathy with, the feelings of no inconsiderable portion of the Democracy of the State.

In its local consequences, the movement would seem necessarily disastrous to the party. Mr. CORNING can scarcely expect to run with success. Mr. REYNOLDS is confessedly a strong man, and there are those who predict his election.

The action of the Convention will probably decide the Americans against uniting with the Republicans, as it leaves them a good look for electing their own ticket. Next to the Democrats their vote is the largest in the City and county—the Republicans being weakest.

Independent of these local considerations, it is a question of superior interest, how far does the action of this Convention reflect the views and purposes of the party in the State? Who cry amen when the Hards with faintest praise damn the Democratic State ticket? How far does this feeling extend? How many such friends has Mr. BUCHANAN, and what degree of support, such as the Hards give their State ticket, will he have? Are we to have the drama, "Remember SILAS WRIGHT," over again, only with reverse scenery and improved adaptation?

RODERICK.

City Democratic Primary Meetings.

The primary elections of the Democracy to elect Delegates for the nomination of City, County, and Judicial officers, at the November election, were held last evening in all the Wards of the City, pursuant to the call of the Tammany General Committee. Their conduct, owing to the promptness and efficient supervision of the police, was, it would appear, entirely peaceable, and even a model for the general elections, as far as good order and quiet is concerned. They continued during the hours of six to eight in all the Wards except the Twelfth, where they were held for the space from five to nine.

In the First Ward there was a good deal of excitement, and it had been anticipated that bloody results would attend the evening's work. Nearly the entire Police force of the Precinct was in attendance, and during the hours of voting, the neighborhood of No. 108 Cedar-street, was packed for a block or two with the partisans of the Tammany and Anti-Tammany Tickets, for which some thousand votes were polled altogether. The Tammany Ticket was headed by TOM BYRNES, whilst an opposition, headed by JOHN CALLAHAN, ran a formidable race against it. There were no blows, but the crushing and cursing, the vehemence and the urgency manifested, as well as the high disputes and threatening aspect of the crowd, called for all the vigilance and alertness of the Police. The polls, it appears, had to be closed some twenty minutes before eight; the crowd still continued on the ground until a result was given out of some 188 majority in favor of the byrnes or Tammany Ticket.

Throughout the other wards very little excitement was manifested. In the remaining wards of the Third Congressional District, the Anti-Sickles movement appeared to have little or no vitality. The partisans of Mr. WOOD seemed to concentrate in the First Ward. There alone a split ticket was openly advanced. In the Second Ward, as in the Third, Fifth and Eighth the votes were quietly polled under the exclusive auspices of the Tammany programme. In the Third Ward a ticket headed by JOHN CLEMENTS, was secretly shoved through the hole in a shutter behind which the ballot was held. This ticket was not to be had on the ground, and was mainly advanced by JOHN LUX and certain Germans, in view of a disagreement about aspirants for the Assembly and City Council Board. In the Fifth Ward, as indeed quite generally in all the Wards, there was more or less scratching of individual names. Thus in the Fifth, JAMES MCGUIRE, of the Surveyor's Office, was to some extent superseded by HOFFMIRE. The purpose of the "Regulars," or Anti-Tammany factions, to hold their primaries separate, is a chief occasion of the peaceful conduct of last evening's proceedings. In regard to the Wood or Anti-Sickles feeling in the Third Congressional District, it would seem to prevail entirely in the First and Eighth Wards.

After the Third Congressional District, the fate of the Eighth, that of HORACE F. CLARK, was regarded as a chief point of interest in the canvass. The award of Inspectors in Tammany, was so distasteful to the partisans of WOOD, as well as to several of the other sub-factions in this District, that they affected to keep away as a general thing, from the polls, as they did on the occasion of the election of Syracuse delegates HERRICK's friends made no special effort. There were several split tickets, however, and a number of contesting interests will be represented from the different Wards of the District. Only one delegate from the Nineteenth Ward is positively understood to be carried for CLARK. The Twelfth goes for JACKSON, entire, and with portions of each of the other delegations, it is thought he has carried the nomination.

The nomination for Sheriff will go almost unanimously in favor of JOHN KELLY. The delegation from the Twenty-second Ward alone, may go against him in favor of JOHN WILSON, or BROWN, under the influence of ALEX. WARD. Jo. CORNELL having withdrawn in favor of KELLY, the only serious opposition was heartily centered upon KELLY, CORNELL and his friends having spent their most active and earnest efforts to consolidate the entire vote of the City upon KELLY.

The most interesting and doubtful matter to be presented by the delegations elect, will be the contest for County Clerk. The fact of DONNELLY's nomination on the Democratic State Ticket, and KELLY's name leading the County nominations, will start a hot discussion in Tammany upon the expediency of giving still another office to CLANCY, of the same section of the party. Nevertheless, the central and lower Wards are unanimous in his favor. The idea of having everything to themselves in this respect, gave the most placid tone to the proceedings in the hard Wards in the centre of the City, usually so belligerent.

The Seventh and some of the adjoining Wards, however, under the influence of Marshal RYNDERS and others, will oppose CLANSY upon the name of the present Deputy County Clerk FOWLER, or Supervisor TWEED; the Twenty-second Ward will go in the same interest, but the strongest opposition to CLANCY will advance the name of Colonel DELEVAN. He is expected to head his Ward, the Eighth, backed by the Fifth, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-first, in more or less unanimity, together with scattering votes from other Wards, against CLANCY. The Tweed and Fowler supporters expect to coalesce with the Delevan delegations, upon one or other of the three, against CLANCY.

The nomination of WATERBURY for District-Attorney will be urged on the part of delegations headed by the Twentieth Ward, and opposed by those from the Seventeenth, in favor of T. C. FIELD, Public Administrator. The nomination of WATERBURY is supposed to have a majority of the delegations.

For Coroners, the names of TOM WHELAN, FRANK O'KEEFE, Doctor SHERMAN and ROBERT GAMBLE, have the prevailing voice, whether it shall be expedient to give them the nomination or not.

Political Items.

RESTORATION OF THE SICKLES MEN IN THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.—Since the *entente cordiale* between the Collector and Mr. SICKLES, by reason of the intervention of the President the following gentlemen, friends of Mr. SICKLES, who were removed from the Custom-House by Collector SCHELL, have been restored to their former places: Mr. STEVENS, of the Eighth Ward, Inspector; KELLY and MUNROE, of the Third Ward, Night Inspectors; Mr. FAY and Mr. TOOPER, Clerks in the Naval Office. This is but the beginning, we understand, of the concessions which are to be made.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.—It is a general misapprehension that the Inspectors of Election, either in whole or in part, are to be ballotted for at the December election. In accordance with the law they are all elected on the November ticket, the new charter not affecting these officers.

The Hon. LINUS B. COMINS has declined the American Republican nomination for reelection to Congress from the Fourth District of Massachusetts. It is well known that before the canvass opened Mr. COMINS positively withdrew his name, and he only consented at last to allow it to be used, if by so doing a union of the opposition could be secured. Failing to obtain both nominations, Mr. COMINS has withdrawn from the canvass.

The Hon. JAMES WADSWORTH, of Buffalo, writes to a clerical friend his views on Slavery. He says:

"Should I be elected by my fellow-citizens, to fill the office of Mayor of the city, while sworn to respect the laws, I should always bear in my heart the bondage of the slave and wear his chain: and in that fearful trial for his liberty I should so temper justice with mercy that he should have the fullest privileges consistent with the laws. On this subject of Slavery I belong to the school of JEFFERSON, and in the efforts of Southern planters and statesmen to retain the slave in his bonds, I believe with JEFFERSON himself, that "the Almighty has no attribute which can take part with them in such a contest."

The Democrats of the Twenty-ninth District of this State, (Monroe County,) have nominated ELIPHAZ TRIMMER for Congress. Col. T. represented the city of Rochester in the Assembly in 1856.

Do we live under a despotism?—*Washington Union.*
Yes, you do, but we don't.—*Louisville Journal.*

Sea and Ship News.

THE MUTINEERS OF SHIP JUNIOR.—The eighth persons charged with mutiny and murder on board the whale ship *Junior*, of New-Bedford, have been arraigned at Boston. After two days' examination into the case, Commissioner CUSHMAN gave his decision. He thought that probable cause had been shown against the eight men before him charged with mutiny and murder of Capt. MELLEN and the 3d mate of whaleship *Junior*, of New-Bedford, and ordered the prisoners to give bail in $3,000 each for their appearance at the United States Circuit Court, to be holden in Boston on the 15th inst., for trial on a charge of mutiny. He also ordered the prisoners to be remanded to the custody of the United States officers, for trial at the same Court on the same day on a charge of murder. On the charge of piracy he ordered that they be brought up on Monday, Oct. 11, for examination.

ON TRIAL FOR MURDER.—Capt. JNO. A. HOLMES late of the ship *Therese*, of Richmond, Me., is undergoing, at Portland, a trial for the murder of one of the crew of his ship, named GEORGE M. CHADWICK, on the 22d of last January. The testimony of one of the witnesses, ELIAS COLBROTH, details the particulars of the flogging, and makes out a case of cold-blooded atrocity almost unparalleled in the long catalogue of sea murders. He was stripped naked and literally beaten to death. What adds to the horrible nature of the transaction, the wife of the Captain was on board at the time, and must have been cognizant of the dreadful punishment which ended in the death of the poor sailor. The defence is insanity.

THE TEHUANTEPEC STEAMER.—The iron river steamer *Suchil*, belonging to the Tehuantepec Company, and sent out from this port a week since, for river service on the Tehuantepec Transit, passed Charleston bar on Sunday morning at 8 o'clock. All well, and the boat performing beautifully.

THE FIRE FLY.—The little United States Coast Survey steamer *Fire Fly*, Lieut. HAND, which was reported to be lost, has turned up all safe at Beaufort, N. C., where the Captain, being weather bound, fell in love and got married, which accounts for the detention and for the milk in the cocoanut. He put in from stress of weather, and to avoid the equinotial gales.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company have found something more profitable than their cable to work, in the lead mines of Newfoundland. The correspondent of the *Post* writes that they have 150 men employed mining lead on their lands, and that several shiploads have come to New-York.

The barge *Sherwood*, laden with wheat, belonging to GIFFORD & PLATT, got aground on Castleton Bar on Thursday evening, where she sprung a leak and sunk. She had on board about 13,000 bushels of wheat which is fully insured.

PRIZE MONEY AND THE "ECHO."—The statements with which we [*National Intelligencer*] have heretofore met in reference to the disposition of the slaver *Echo*, and the amount of prize money accruing to those who were directly instrumental in her capture, appear to be founded upon an entire misapprehension of the case. Deriving our information from the most authentic source, we may perhaps be able to state the real course which will be taken in the matter. The United States Marshal for South Carolina gave Lieutenant MAFFIT a receipt for 306 Africans, for which number $25 per head, amounting in all to $7,600, will be awarded as prize-money to the flag-officer of the home squadron and the officers and crew of the *Dolphin*. This sum will be distributed as follows: The flag officer receives one-twentieth, the commanding officer of the *Dolphin* two-twentieths, and the balance is distributed to the other officers and the crew of the *Dolphin* according to rank and rate. It is doubted, however, whether the flag-officer (Commodore MCINTOSH) is entitled to one-twentieth, as he was absent, on leave, from his station at the time of the capture. This question will doubtless be determined by the Attorney-General. After the prescribed legal forms have been gone through with, and the *Echo* has been libeled, she will be sold at public auction. Half the proceeds will be taken by the Government, according to a special provision of law, and devoted to the naval pension fund; the other half will be divided among the officers and crew of the *Dolphin*, according to the same rule by which the *per capita* prize-money is distributed. Eighteen of the Africans died after their capture by Lieutenant MAFFIT. For these the *per capita* of $25 will not be paid, but only for those who were delivered alive into the hands of the United States Marshal.

SEIZURE OF A MAINE VESSEL.—The Nrofolk-Va., *Argus* says that the schooner *Willow*, of Cranberry Isles, Me., WM. G. BUNKER captain, was brough up to Norfolk on Wednesday night, having been seized for a violation of the slave inspection law in August last, in having gone to sea at night, when on a voyage from Richmond to Boston, without submitting to search. The *Willow* was on a voyage from New-York to Baltimore, with a cago of salt fish. The captain has agreed to pay the fine, $500, and release his vessel, without contesting the matter in the Courts.

The Galway steamer *Prince Albert*, which, on Saturday afternoon last, was hauled to Pike-slip for the purpose of going on to the Balance Dock, was cut adrift from her moorings about midnight of Sunday. She drifted some distance into the stream, running foul of a brig at anchor, damaging both vessels' boats. According to all accounts, there was no one on the watch.

The Turf.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.

The trotting match for $2,000, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons, between bl. g. *Lancet* and b. g. *Lantern*, came off Saturday afternoon, according to announcement, and was won by *Lancet* after four severely contested heats. Three-fourths of the track was as heavy as if it had recently been ploughed up. The betting, previous to the start, was at one hundred to forty on *Lancet*, but after the second heat there was no odds offered.

First Heat.—*Lantern* got off with the lead, but soon afterwards *Lancet* passed him and lay in front to the end of the heat, winning by two or three lengths in 2:41¾.

Second Heat.—*Lantern* again got the best of the start. Before he made the first turn he broke up. *Lancet* also lost his legs, and, before he recovered, *Lantern* had settled down and was forty yards in front of him. *Lancet* tried hard to overtake the *Bashaw*, but he could not gain much on him, and he came home a winner in 2:44.

Third Heat.—Soon after the word was given, *Lantern* broke up, the black horse taking a lead of two or three lengths. *Lantern* made several spirited attempts to reach him, but was unsuccessful. The black won by a couple of lengths, making the heat in 2:43¾.

Fourth Heat.—This was a counterpart of the preceding one. *Lantern* broke up soon after he left the score, and *Lancet* getting the lead, kept it to the end, winning by a couple of lengths. Time, 2:44.

The following is a summary:

FASHION COURSE, Oct. 9, 1858.—Trotting match, $2,000; mile heats, best three in five, to wagons.

S. MCLAUGHLIN named bl. g. *Lancet*	1	2	1	1
G. SPICER named b. g. *Lantern*	2	1	2	2

Time—2:41¾—2:44—2:43¾—2:44.

☞ **Piles! What is it? How Cured?**—Thousands of persons have PILES—suffer for years with the disease—yet few know what it is or how it is cured. Every case of PILES, whether manifested in the form of external tumors, frequent bleedings, or in violent itching and irritation, depends essentially upon *congestion of the abdominal venous circulation*. This produces the engorgement, dilatation of the veins, formation of tumors, hemorrhages, pain and suffering; and the disease can only be fundamentally cured by medicines, which, taken internally, relieve this abdominal venous congestion. Hence ointments, washes, and even injections, are so ineffectual.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC PILE SPECIFIC—A simple sugar pill, taken two or three times per day, cures the disease by curing the condition upon which the disease depends. Hundreds have been cured by it, even of the most obstinate cases. All will be promptly benefited by it.

CASES AND CURES.

I. A clergyman of the Baptist church, well known in Illinois, writing to us, says: "I have been for some time seriously afflicted with Bleeding Piles, and have regarded my case as a severe one—at one time, indeed, hopeless—but I have used your medicine, (Pile Specific,) and am cured. I have no doubt you are laying the world under great and lasting obligation."

II. A lady sends us the following: "I have been quite afflicted for several years past with Hemorrhoids, or Piles—have tried homœopathic remedies previously, but without success. A few weeks since I commenced taking your Specific for that complaint, and felt almost immediate relief. After taking six or eight of the Pills, the cure seemed to be wholly effected. At all events, I have not been so entirely free from it the same length of time for several years."

III. A gentleman in Ontario County had been subject to Piles for twelve or fifteen years. They were extremely painful, often bleeding profusely. He obtained and commenced taking the PILE SPECIFIC, one pill morning and night. After having taken less than one box the patient declares himself entirely well.

IV. A gentleman of 50 years, well and favorably known at Delhi, Delaware County, N. Y., had been a martyr to the Piles for 20 years. Sometimes, from excessive hemorrhage, pain and suffering, he was reduced to the verge of the grave. For years he had dragged out a miserable existence, a confirmed invalid, disqualified for any business, and life almost a burden. It is needless to add that he had tried all sorts of remedies from all sorts of doctors to little purpose. He consulted me two years ago, and I recommended our Pile Specific, with occasionally a Dyspepsia Pill. From this he began to improve, and since has never had a serious turn of Piles. From the first month up to a year past, he had occasionally symptoms of his old complaint, but a few doses of the Pile Pills would disperse it all, and for more than a year past he has been entirely well of the piles. A more brilliant cure is scarcely to be found in the annals of medicine.

James H. Porter, of Amityville, N. Y., writes: One case of Piles, of over twelve years standing, was very much relieved within one week, with every prospect of a permanent cure by the use of your PILE PILLS alone.

V. PILES AND DYSPEPSIA.—A young gentleman had been for some months afflicted with Piles. They were internal, very painful, and bleeding at every stool. His stomach was also very weak, food lying like a load, and frequently rising in his mouth, sour or bitter, distress after eating, flatulence and costive bowels. He procured, after trying other remedies with only temporary effect, a box of our *Homœopathic Dyspepsia Pills*. This he did in opposition to the advice of his homœopathic physician, who told him that "the Pills were a humbug," &c. He, however, found himself relieved from the first dose, and in the course of four or five weeks considered himself well of all his ailments, having used no other medicine.

PRICE OF PILE SPECIFIC, 50 CENTS PER BOX.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREY'S HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFIC with book of directions, and 20 different remedies, in large vials, Morocco case, $5; do. in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2.

☞ These remedies, by the case or single box, sent by mail or express free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the money. Address

HUMPHREYS & PALMER,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Heavy Arrivals of CHINA, BRONZES, &c.,** FROM EUROPE.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.

Are now opening the *largest and most elegant assortment* of goods they have ever received, being the results of Mr. Haughwout's recent purchases when in Europe,

Consisting in part of
ELEGANT FRENCH CHINA DINING SERVICES,
BRONZES,
CLOCKS, VASES,
CANDELABRAS,
FINE PAINTINGS and ENGRAVINGS,
PARIAN STATUARY.
PARIS FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.

We also call attention to our Stock of CHANDELIERS and GAS FIXTURES,
STERLING SILVER and SILVER-PLATED WARE,
CUTLERY and MIRRORS,

of which we have an *unusually rich and varied* assortment, which we are prepared to sell at *Extremely moderate prices.*

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

☞ **Support for Widows and Orphans.**

We will enter into bonds of one hundred thousand dollars for the support of widows and orphans of those who die with any disease which our Remedies are recommended to cure, if the said remedies are used before the patient becomes so reduced as to be beyond the help of medical treatment. Thousands upon thousands of persons afflicted with Chronic or Inflammatory Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Paralysis, Influenza, Congestion of the Liver, Bowels, Heart, Stomach, &c., have been restored to health after all medical aid failed, by the use of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF AND REGULATING PILLS—so likewise have their remedies rescued from death those who were dying of Yellow Fever, Typhoid Fever, Ship Fever, Typhus Fever, Pneumonia, Scarlet Fever, Small Pox, Cholera, Dysentery, Bloody Flux. Patients saddled with the infirmities of their parents, Consumption, Scrofula, Fits, Sores, Ulcers, Breaking Outs, Skin Eruptions, and ladies suffering with Ulceration and Inflammation of the Womb, Hysteria, Weakening Discharges, &c., have been cured by RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT, after their physicians had said it was impossible for them to live. Persons who for years have been afflicted with Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Indigestion, Costiveness, &c., who for years have suffered the torments of these difficulties, have been cured by RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS in a few days' use. These remedies are safeguards against disease and death. Let those who are sick give them a trial, and those who are exposed to prevailing epidemics take warning. A few doses of the READY RELIEF AND REGULATING PILLS will render your system proof against disease.

RADWAY & CO., No. 162 Fulton-st., New-York.

☞ **A. Bartholf's Sewing-Machines.**

New Style $50,
Will be ready in a few days,
NOW ON HAND HIS CELEBRATED SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINES,
Latest improvements, $80,
Office No. 489 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
REDUCTION OF SEWING-MACHINE TWIST TO $6 PER POUND.

Local agents wanted. Address Box No. 2,841 Post-Office.

☞ **Stearns & Marvin's.**

WILDER PATENT
FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
Seventeen years in use and have never failed.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
Depots { No. 40 Murray-st., New-York, No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans, No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis.

☞ **For Beautifying and Invigorating the** Hair, we know of no article so universally approved of as Jules Hauel's Eau Lustrale Hair Restorative: it cleanses and renders the hair bright and glossy, imparting to it a balmy fragrance, while it promotes its healthy growth and restores it when impaired. Sold by all druggists, and at Jules Hauel & Co.'s, Perfumers and Importers, Philadelphia. At wholesale in New-York, by CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, Chambers-st., and at retail, by FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, Nos. 10 Astor House, and 417 Broadway.

☞ **Boots and Shoes for Young and Old.**—CANTRELL has an extensive stock of children's shoes, which he will sell cheap. He is prepared to furnish his lady customers with elegant, comfortable, durable, and fashionable gaiters, lower than any other house in town, and his establishment, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., is the only place where gentlemen can get dress boots to suit them at moderate prices. Patronize CANTRELL'S.

☞ **Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.**

THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

☞ **Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family Sewing Machines**—No.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTant women, situations, one, a middle-aged widow, as nurse and seamstress, can cut and fit children's clothes and embroider, or would go as monthly nurse; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist with children, or plain sewing; the most unquestionable City references as to character and capacity. Call or address C. M., No. 219 1st-av., third door from 14th-st.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls, Protestants, situations; one as first-rate cook, understands soups, meats, pastry, and cooking in all its branches; the other as seamstress and waitress, understands dressmaking, shirtmaking, embroidery, and all kinds of family sewing; both capable and obliging; best of City reference given; no objections to the country. Can be seen till engaged at No. 285 17th-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages; has the best City reference. Call at No. 103 West 24th-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, in a private family, as seamstress and dressmaker; thoroughly understands her business; can sew on Grover & Baker's sewing machines. The best of references given. Call at No. 212 East 14th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as cook, who understands cooking in all its branches; has no objections to take a situation in a first-class boarding-house or hotel. Best of City reference can be given. Those who want a good cook, apply at No. 314 Mott-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as seamstress, and to assist with the care of children; is willing to make herself useful to a kind family; wages not as much an object as a good home. Call at No. 238½ Bowery, in the Milliner's store, 2 doors below Prince, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as seamstress and nurse; understands all kinds of family sewing, or would do chamberwork and sewing; can do up fine washing and ironing in the neatest manner; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, and is willing to assist in the washing, and is a first-rate baker of bread. Also a young woman as chambermaid; can do the fine washing; or waitress; and has the best of City reference. Call at No. 2 5th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation in a private family as good cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer, understands making bread and biscuit well. Has most satisfactory City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 248 East 8th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS A SITUATION; is an excellent dressmaker, and does all kinds of family sewing neatly; is obliging, and would be willing to take care of a young child in a permanent situation; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 122 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as waitress or chambermaid and waitress, in a private family. Can give the best of City reference. One who understands her business perfectly. No objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 24 21st-st., cor. 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, is a good and excellent baker, will assist with the washing; will offer good City and country references; was three years in her last place. No objection to go in the country with a small family. Apply at No. 194 11th-st., between Avenues B & C.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress; has no objections to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City references. None but private families need apply. Call, for two days, at No. 169 West 13th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, a situation, as nurse; can do good plain sewing; can take charge of a baby; willing to travel to California or any other part; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 12 Union-court, University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, of quiet disposition, as nurse and plain seamstress. Good reference from her last employer, where she has been living twelve months. Can be seen at No. 323 1st-av., third story, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as seamstress; will do light chamberwork; no objection to wait on grown ladies, if required; is a neat sewer. Call at No. 103 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the basement, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 86 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WOMAN, AS good cook, washer and ironer in a small family. Also a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; both can give the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 127 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, and take care of children; best City reference given. Apply at No. 18 West 13th-st., over the livery stable, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation, as chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 348 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, WHO CAN CUT and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing, a situation in a private family; four years' reference given. Call at No. 122 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 125 West 12th-st. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and laundress; has good City references; no objection to a gentleman's family in the country. Call at No. 26 19th-st., for two days, between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair dressing perfectly; is willing to assist as nurse; satisfactory City reference. Apply at No. 88 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A GOOD DRESSMAKER WANTS TO work by the day, or to take work to her own house; is well experienced in cutting and fitting. Can be seen at No. 292 1st-av., third floor, front room, room No. 8, between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as infant's nurse, or to take care of children and do light chamberwork; no objection to the country; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 16th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen, one to do general housework, the other as chambermaid and waiter, or to assist in washing and ironing; has good City reference. Apply at No. 203 9th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as waitress or chambermaid and to do fine washing; three-and-a-half years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 125 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days, Tuesday and Wednesday.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as laundress or chambermaid, and to do plain sewing; can produce satisfactory reference. Can be seen for three days at her present employer's, No. 37 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A SMART YOUNG WOMAN OF steady habits and sweet disposition, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or as waitress; is a splendid shirt-ironer. Can be seen until employed at No. 48 West 13th-st., in the rear, between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived nearly four years. Can be seen for two days at No. 87 East 32d-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is an excellent cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best City reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 175 West 18th-st. To be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, in a small, private family, to do the general housework or chamberwork. Is fully competent to do either. Has three years' City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 142 Johnson-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PROTESTant woman, a situation as waiter, or chambermaid and waiter; understands her business perfectly; has good City reference. Apply at No. 214 West 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent to have the entire charge of children; has no objections to City or country. Best of reference can be given. Call at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-RATE DRESSMAKER, one who understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, work by the day or week. Call at or address No. 349 2d-av., 2d floor, between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN widow woman, to take a family's, or single gentlemen's or ladies' washing. Can furnish the best of City references. Apply at No. 165 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED woman as cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Can be seen at No. 325 6th-av., in the store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook and to assist in the washing. Best City reference. Apply at No. 107 East 11th-st., in the rear, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-class cook; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 203 7th-av,

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 13 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR LIGHT CHAMberwork or sewing, or taking care of children. Call at her present employer's, No. 29 Sidney-place, Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or as good plain cook. Can be seen at her employer's, No. 53 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN, A SITUATION AS laundress; understands her business perfectly; no objection to the country; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 73 Concord-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as plain cook and assist in the washing and ironing. Call, or address, No. 15 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS BY A Protestant woman. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 434 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as nurse and seamstress, or to do light chamberwork and sewing; understands all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; would assist in dressmaking if required, or would like to wait on a lady; perfectly understands all its branches—doing up of linens, muslins; is willing to make herself generally useful; has lived four years in her last place; the best City testimonials. Call at or address No. 105 East 26th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Can be seen until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress; she understands making ladies' and children's dresses; can make shirts and do all kinds of family sewing; can operate on a sewing machine; would have no objection to assist in the care of children; best City reference; can be seen until suited at No. 35 Christopher-st., corner Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation, as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent meat and pastry cook; is a Protestant; has the best of City references as to character and capability; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 209 1st-av., third door from 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; is accustomed to the care of young children, and can do all kinds of family sewing; no objection to go in the country or to travel with a lady. City references given. Inquire at No. 36 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TRUSTWORTHY woman, a situation as cook, in all its branches; makes pastry, soup, and jellies; washes for her kitchen; is fully competent; wages, $8 to $10. Also, a regular chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress and chambermaid; excellent City reference; wages, $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY RESpectable and competent girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or children's maid; will be found attentive and very capable to discharge her duties in either capacity; is very fond of children. Has the best references, and considers a good place more an object than wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY EXPErienced servant, as good, thorough cook and laundress; will be found neat and economical in her kitchen, and competent to fulfil her duties; does not object to make herself useful when required; has the highest references for honesty and sobriety. Apply at MANNING'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as nurse and seamstress; can take a baby from its birth; no objection to the country, and would do chamberwork and waiting in a small family; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 105 East 16th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation in a private family as chambermaid; is a good seamstress, if required; or would go as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby; can be well recommended by some of the most respectable families in the City. Call at No. 80 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress and dressmaker in a private family, one who thoroughly understands all kinds of fancy sewing. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 105 East 26th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, understands making pastry and bread, has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A CAPABLE WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse, who has been in that capacity for the last fourteen years, and can take the entire charge of an infant, from its birth. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 78 Bleecker-st., in the music store.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION BY an American woman, is fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's family or a hotel; is willing to make herself generally useful; has no objections to the country. Address Mrs. M. A. BAXTER, No. 330 Grand-st., for two days.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG AMERIcan girl desires a situation as saleswoman in some confectionery, retail fancy goods, or millinery store, on Broadway preferred; would be willing to engage for a moderate compensation. Address E. M. R. Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTable and intelligent Protestant girl, as seamstress, and to care for children (not infants;) is qualified to cut and make ladies' and children's dresses; has no objections to traveling. Inquire at No. 225 Court-st., Brooklyn, where she may be seen until engaged.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A VERY respectable Scotch woman; also, as nurse and chambermaid or nurse and seamstress, by a smart, tidy young woman. (Protestants;) each understands her duties fully, and has the best of City references. Can be seen, or two days, at No. 292 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED — BY AN EXPERIENCED SEAMstress or assistant dressmaker, employment by the day; is capable of doing all kinds of family sewing in the neatest manner; can be highly recommended by her employer. Address No. 249 1st-av., near 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as plain cook, and is an excellent washer and ironer, or to do general housework, in a small private family. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 116 Monroe-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer. She has the best City reference. She can be seen, for two days, at No. 272 10th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED.—TWO YOUNG WOMEN WANT SITuations, one as chambermaid and waitress or sewing, the other as chambermaid and taking care of children. Can procure good City reference. Call for two days at No. 124 3d-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as nurse; is fully capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has no objection to assist in the chamberwork; the best of City references can be given. Apply at No. 877 Broadway, private door.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or the general housework of a small private family; best City reference given. Apply at No. 219 1st-av., 3d door from 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as waitress or chambermaid. She is willing to assist with anything else. Is a very neat sewer. Has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 364 8th-st., between Avenues C and D.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY PROTESTANT young girl, about 16 years old, a situation, to do light chamberwork and assist in the nursery; is willing to make herself useful. Apply at No. 157 West 27th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; is exceedingly kind and fond of children; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 61 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; understands her business in all its branches. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 170 Cherry-st., 3d door from Market, 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman, as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 164½ 9th-st., rear, between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress, by a respectable person, who is fully competent and can give good reference. Can be seen if required. Call at, or address, No. 77 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook; understands her business in all its branches; if required, she is willing to assist to wash and iron. The best of City references can be given. Call at No. 3 6th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone. Understands her business well, and has good references. Apply at No. 125 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation, as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent to fill the situation she looks for. Satisfactory reference will be given by calling, for two days, at No. 129 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH girl, who can speak English, a situation, as nurse and seamstress, in a small family; good reference given, if required. Call, for two days, at No. 58 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as nurse; understands the care of a baby; or chambermaid and plain sewing. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 84 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as seamstress, and to do light chamberwork; has good recommendations from her last place, where she can be seen for two days, at No. 38 East 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A FAITHFUL YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid, and to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and waitress. Call at No. 206 2d-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID, and to do fine washing and ironing, or as laundress in a respectable family. Call at No. 467 2d-av., corner of 29th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and washing; best of references given. Apply at No. 65 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT girl, a situation as children's nurse and to do plain sewing. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 134 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as cook; will assist in the washing and ironing. Best City reference. Apply at No. 85 Greenwich-av., corner Bank-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PROtestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid or waitress, or plain sewing. Good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 203 Jay-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOman wishes to take in washing and ironing; understands fine washing and ironing. Call at No. 198 East 13th-st., 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; has lived in her last place three years, and has the best of City reference. Call at 219 1st-av., third door from 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as light chamberwork, or to take care of one or two children. Can sew and embroider well. Can be seen at 185 Hudson-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIENCED cook; understands American and French cooking, and all kinds of desserts. Good City references given. Inquire at No. 67 15th-st. near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation, to do chamber work and to care children; has good City references. Call at No. 172 East 22d-st., fourth floor, back room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, STEADY WOman, a situation as experienced nurse and seamstress; has from 9 to 10 years' experience as such; has long and satisfactory City reference, and can be highly recommended by her last employers; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; is willing and obliging, and has no objection to travel. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 134 East 23d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WOMAN OF long experience, as cook, washer and ironer; is a thorough meat and pastry cook; understands American, English, French and Spanish cooking; is a first-class seamstress, neat, obliging, and truthful to her employer; wants a steady home. Best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 184 7th-av., second door above 22d-st.

WANTED—BY TWO GERMAN GIRLS SITUAtions to do general housework or cooking; two Protestant girls want situations as nursemaids and waitresses. Also, some small girls, and a number of plain houseworkers want situations in Brooklyn or its vicinity. The are well recommended. Apply at WALLACE'S office, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO GIRLS; ONE is a German, the other English; they are highly recommended, very tidy, and mild in disposition; have been a long time in their last place, and are fully competent to do housework, chamberwork, or seamstress duties. Ladies in want of good servants will do well to call at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TIDY GIRL, A Protestant, a situation as general servant; makes excellent bread, understands meats and poultry, baking and plain pastry; does up linens in a magnificent style. Wages $7. Also, a neat girl of 12 years of age to wait on a lady; sews neatly; reads well. Board and clothes wanted. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., three days.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid; is a first-rate laundress, understands her business perfectly well; she can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 220 East 23d-st., third floor, back, room No. 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WILLING AND obliging young woman to do cooking, baking, washing and ironing, or would be willing to do general housework in City or country; is clean and tidy, and has the best of reference from her former employers. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, an experienced cook, who understands her business in all its branches. Also, a chambermaid and waiter, in a respectable private family; can produce the best City references. Apply at No. 140 East 29th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, SISters, situations; one as first-class cook and baker of bread; would assist in the washing; the other as first-class waitress, or would do chamberwork; best of City reference from last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 240 10th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as seamstress; is competent and experienced; has lived three years in her last place; can cut and fit children's clothes, and is willing to assist with them, or wait on a lady. Has good City reference. Call at No. 140 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RESpectable and well recommended young woman; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer and baker; is clean and tidy in person, and keeps her kitchen in first-rate order. Apply at No. 121 East 20th-st., 2d floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT girls in a private family; one an experienced cook, the other as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and seamstress; best of City references. Apply at No. 125 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECtable young woman; is a first-class cook and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry; understands preparing all kinds of soups, jellies and desserts. Can be seen at No. 6 6th-av., near Amity-st. The best of reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as dressmaker and seamstress; understands cutting for ladies and children, and all kinds of under garments. Can be seen at her present employer's. The best of City reference can be given. Address No. 48 West 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waiter, or as laundress, or would do the housework of a small family. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 211 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., back room, 2d floor, for 2 days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO SMART Protestant girls, one, an English girl, as nurse and seamstress or as chambermaid and seamstress; the other as plain cook, washer and ironer, or laundress. Has good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 292 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A SCOTCH WOMAN and a German Protestant girl; one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; want situations in the same family; have good reference from last place; both understand their business perfectly, in all its branches. Apply at No. 142 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as seamstress, and to do light chamberwork; is competent to fill the situation, and has the best references. Can be seen at the house of her present employer, No. 38 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as thorough chambermaid; would have no objection to assist with the washing and ironing, if required; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 85 East 15th-st., near the 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as nurse and plain seamstress, or chambermaid, washing and ironing. Has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 85 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid and waitress; can produce excellent City reference from her last place, where she has lived 17 months. Call at No. 201 East 12th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook in a private family; understands her business in all its various branches. Can give excellent City references. Call or address No. 48 West 13th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, one who understands meats and pastries, soups, game, jellies, &c., in a hotel or large boarding-house. Best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 135 East 11th-st., 2d floor, back room. Also, a waitress.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WOULD like to get work out by the day in a private family; she is a good seamstress, and very quick; satisfactory reference given. Address J. M. C., No. 151 Forsyth-st., between Delancey and Rivington.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as chambermaid, and to do washing and ironing or as laundress; has good City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 18 Washington-square, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chamberwork and sewing; best of City reference given. Call or address No. 98 East 12th-st., near 3d-av., basement.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK, A situation; understands baking and pastry; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 12 Union-court, University-place

WANTED—A SITUATION TO GO SOUTH, OR travel with a lady as nurse and seamstress, by a very competent young woman who can act as nursery governess to small children. Call at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as housekeeper, or wait on a lady and sew, or chamberwork and sewing. The best of City references can be given. Call or address No. 194 East 19th-st.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 40 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and assist in washing; perfectly understands the business. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 203 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or as chambermaid and waitress. Can produce the best of reference. Call at No. No. 122 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse; can take charge of a child from its birth. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 358 2d-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit boys' clothes. Best of City references given. Inquire at No. 71 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS, BY one who is thoroughly experienced. Apply at No. 12 East 22d-st., where she is at present employed.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN, A situation in a genteel family, as wet nurse, who has lost her own child. Call or address 358 2d-av., Room No. 9.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT GIRLS TO GO TO Havana, (Island of Cuba;) one as seamstress and waitress; the other as laundress, with a private family. Satisfactory City reference required. Apply at No. 32 West 27th-st.

WANTED.—A LAD, AGED 18, WITH GOOD REFerences as to character, and knowing German and French enough to correspond in these languages, wants employment in some good mercantile house. Address F. A., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

WANTED—LADIES TO ACT AS AGENTS IN selling HOYT'S POEMS, (price $1,) in aid of rebuilding the Church of the Good Shepherd. A liberal discount made. A good opportunity. Apply to Misses S. & A. HOYT, No. 5 Spruce-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGH WAITER, WHO HAS good recommendations. Apply at No. 18 East 16th-st., from 9 till 1 o'clock.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS, for City or country, can obtain excellent help daily at the large Institute and Home, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has an abundance of civil, capable servants. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

WANTED.—EMPLOYERS OF FEMALE SERvants are respectfully informed that first-class girls, in various situations and with good references, consisting of English, Scotch, Welsh and other Protestant girls, can be obtained at the Female Employment Office, No. 292 4th-av., near 22d-st., or No. 360 6th-av., corner 22d-st.

FAMILIES AND HOTELS IN WANT OF good domestic female help, will always find a good selection of German, English, Scotch and Irish, at MORRIS COHNERT & CO.'S, No. 414 Broadway. Also, coachmen, gardeners, farmers and laborers, at this or the Branch Office, No. 123 Liberty-st. Terms moderate.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEment of faithful domestics, No. 6 4th-av., there are now many well-recommended servants of all grades.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN IS desirous of obtaining a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses in all its branches; would make himself generally useful; or would assist in waiting if required; would like to go to Washington, as he has lived there once before, but no objection to this City, or any part of the Union; the best of City references given. Can be seen by addressing J. M., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY AN Englishman; is single; understands the proper treatment and management of horses in all its branches; carriages, harness, and has had several years' experience in driving both in London and in this country. No objection to a short distance in the country. A letter addressed COACHMAN, at Ryer & Chapman's, harness makers, corner of Houston-st. and Broadway, will be attended to; or can be seen there.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN OF GOOD moral character, temperate habits and quiet disposition, a quiet place for the Winter. He understands the care of horses, cows and everything round a small place; is a good vegetable gardener, and will be willing to do anything in reason, in order to earn a decent living; will engage with a nice family for small wages till the 1st of April. Call at No. 307 Bowery, or address T. J. S., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A man practically acquainted with the treatment of the green house and hot-house plants, graperies, fruit culture and vegetable and flower-growing, understands the laying-out of new grounds in the most tasty and improved styles; has 20 years' experience, and first-class recommendations. Address D. M., at the Seed Store, No. 9 John-st., for one week.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN, a situation as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business; knows the treatment of horses under all diseases; also, the care of harness after the most approved English system; has no objection to wait at table, if necessary; has the best of City and country reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 254 Canal, corner of Elm-st., from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman; he is a thorough groom, as well as driver; has long experience in the care and treatment of horses in this country and the old country; will be found competent, willing and obliging in every respect; the best references can be given from his former and last employer. Address M. D., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE WHOLESALE hat and cap business by an intelligent and industrious young man; has had experience in the business, and will influence sufficient custom to render his services worth a moderate salary and permanent occupation. Unexceptionable reference given. Address, for one week, S. A., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; ONE who understands the care and treatment of horses; has no objection to make himself useful to his employer; is a thorough groom as well as driver; has the strongest recommendations from his former and last employer. Call at or address No. 105 East 26th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A STEADY AND OBLIGING PROtestant young man, a situation; he is a good coachman and groom, understands the care and management of horses thoroughly; is, also, a good vegetable gardener and farmer, and is willing to work and to make himself useful. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man and wife; the man as coachman and gardener, is a good, careful driver; his wife as cook, washer and ironer, laundress, or chambermaid and waitress, understands milk and butter; country preferred; have good reference. Apply, for three days, at No. 292 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as waiter in a private family; understands his business perfectly, and has unexceptionable City and country reference; has no objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st.

WANTED.—A COACHMAN AND PLAIN VEGEtable gardener, with six years' references, desires a place either in the City or country; can take care of horses and is a careful driver, knows his duties well, can milk and do general work on the farm, and garden. Address M. J., Box No. 115, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, OR AS personal attendant, by an active and capable man, who has a thorough knowledge of his business, and has got the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 827 Broadway, Rogers' bookstore, or at No. 118 East 28th-st., in the rear. Inquire for B. C.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a young married man, an Englishman, who is leaving on account of his present employer going to Europe. Good references as to all capabilities. No objection to the country. Address X. Y., Box 145 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a Protestant single man; he thoroughly understands his business in every capacity; is well acquainted with the City, and has the best of references. A note addressed to M. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, will meet immediate attention.

WANTED—EVENING EMPLOYMENT. THE ADvertiser is a rapid, plain writer, and correct accountant, and would employ his time in copying or posting accounts, at a moderate compensation. Address C. S., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE young man, a situation as groom or coachman; understands the care of horses, and can milk; is willing to make himself useful; good reference given. Address for ten days. Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as waiter in a private family; would make himself useful, and can come well recommended from his last place. Address THOMAS MURPHY, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

WANTED—WORK AND A LIVING. A YOUNG man wishes a situation in a store, bank or any respectable business. Has some knowledge of books and stationery. Most satisfactory reference. Address A. B., Box No. 181, *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO WRITES A good rapid hand, wishes to obtain some active employment, where he would be required to write a portion of the time. Good City references given. Address J. NATHANIEL, No. 104 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at Mr. Campbell's saddlery store, No. 50 4th-av., or address a note to JOHN, coachman, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, 22 years old, as shipping or Custom-house clerk in some importing house. Can give good reference. Salary moderate. Address A. B. D., Box No. 110 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE COLORED MAN, A SITuation as coachman in a private family, who perfectly understands his business; can give good testimonials as to capability and character. Apply in the harness store corner of 19th-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS GROOM AND coachman, by a Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands his business; has good references, and would make himself generally useful. Address F. R., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITUation as waiter in a private family; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 101 6th-av. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, AGED 22, JUST through College, with good references, wishes paying employment in the country, at any distance or in any direction. Address S. A., Box No. 162, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man who perfectly understands his business, in every respect; has good City references. Address P. A., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business, and is capable; can show good City reference. Address Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS ENTRY CLERK or book-keeper, or a situation in an office of some kind. References satisfactory. Inquire at this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single man; has the best of City reference. Apply to D. WRIGHT, No.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$7,837,080 69
Average amount of Specie.....2,255,147 91
Average amount of Circulation.....237,174 00
Average amount of Deposits.....6,976,500 08

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$921,872 00
Average amount of Specie.....146,962 00
Average amount of Circulation.....96,379 00
Average amount of Deposits.....633,389 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

Average amounts of Loans and Districts.....$526,058 03
Average amount of Specie.....70,049 00
Average amount of Circulation.....97,189 00
Average amount of Deposits.....342,022 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$5,987,793 59
Average amount of Specie.....3,135,431 97
Notes of late Bank of America.....21,846 00 } 115,916 00
Average amount of Circulation.....94,070 00 }
Average amount of Deposits.....7,177,390 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discouts.....$12,852,303 34
Average amount of Specie.....3,357,894 01
Average amount of Circulation.....1,975 00
Average amount of Deposits.....8,849,475 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,063,962 48
Average amount of Specie.....107,727 10
Average amount of Circulation.....124,358 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,097,954 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,380,246 98
Average amount of Specie.....1,046,532 63
Average amount of Circulation.....412,343 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,655,686 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,614,524 82
Average amount of Specie.....324,570 11
Average amount of Circulation.....69,371 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,495,580 58

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of October, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,781,167 85
Average amount of Specie.....932,171 28
Average amount of Circulation.....173,877 00
Average amount of Deposits.....4,028,358 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,483,422 28
Average amount of Specie.....1,291,356 49
Average amount of Circulation.....310,196 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,551,830 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of October, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,311,587 91
Average amount of Specie.....426,355 64
Average amount of Circulation.....222,130 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,938,217 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
MATTHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$344,507 39
Average amount of Specie.....44,309 08
Average amouet of Circulation.....101,711 00
Average amount of Deposits.....312,071 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Lays of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,537,591 63
Average amount of Specie.....359,875 77
Average amount of Circulation.....159,321 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,267,950 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$522,256 93
Average amount of Specie.....102,227 65
Average amount of Circulation.....102,742 00
Average amount of Deposits.....306,506 85

City and County of New York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
W. C. CARPENTER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858,

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,179,214
Average amount of Specie.....864,302
Average amount of Circulation.....289,749
Average amount of Deposits.....2,581,124

City and County of New York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of October, 1858.
J. O. HARDER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858.

Averave amount of Loans and Discounts.....$703,004 46
Average amount of Specie.....119,499 43
Average amount of Circulation.....146,844 00
Average amount of Deposits.....577,621 80

City and County of New York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,102,962 76
Average amount of Specie.....613,725 61
Average amount of Circulation.....16,444 58
Average amount of Deposits.....2,119,586 68

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. CARTWRIGHT, Assistant Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. CARTWRIGHT, Ass't Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,351,725 85
Average amount of Specie.....557,163 05
Average amount of Circulation.....144,240 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,928,697 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. F. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,464,615 73
Average amount of Specie.....428,256 30
Average amount of Circulation.....137,529 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,674,234 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$199,443 00
Average amount of Specie.....26,163 00
Average amount of Circulation.....79,803 00
Average amount of Deposits.....106,149 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
WM. H. RIBLET, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,957,423 98
Average amount of Specie.....329,126 77
Average amount of Circulation.....142,209 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,740,295 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$749,491 62
Average amount of Specie.....58,552 19
Average amount of Circulation.....114,421 00
Average amount of Deposits.....584,237 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$320,651 42
Average amount of Specie.....52,399 67
Average amount of Circulation.....42,286 00
Average amount of Deposits.....177,302 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,307,497 42
Average amount of Specie.....363,343 84
Average amount of Circlation.....98,893 00
Average amount of Deposits.....959,955 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,579,919 45
Average amount of Specie.....279,715 06
Average amount of Circulation.....203,389 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,628,826 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, LUCIUS HOPKINS, President of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

LUCIUS HOPKINS, President.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of Oc ober, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$854,791 75
Average amount of Specie.....247,980 09
Average amount of Circulation.....109,194 00
Average amount of Deposits.....819,484 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,111,680 34
Average amount of Specie.....344,277 61
Average amount of Circulation.....227,365 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,068,903 92

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday morning, October 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,819,110 17
Average amount of Specie.....1,989,798 90
Average amount of Circulation.....323,009 50
Average amount of Deposits.....3,885,128 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of October, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$920,380 38
Average amount of Specie.....164,438 09
Average amount of Circulation.....117,639 00
Average amount of Deposits.....696,566 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of October, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,694,823 44
Average amount of Specie.....340,757 96
Average amount of Circulation.....163,788 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,342,338 48

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,896,127 34
Average amount of Specie.....795,254 38
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of the late Mechanics' Bank.....279,469 77
Average amount of Deposits.....3,515,986 32

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$279,001 92
Average amount of Specie.....118,983 65
Average amount of Circulation.....65,255 00
Average amount of Deposits.....200,421 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. H. FONDA, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
A. D. W. BALDWIN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$804,275 56
Average amount of Specie.....152,830 60
Average amount of Circulation.....131,019 00
Average amount of Deposits.....722,142 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,642,833 01
Average amount of Specie.....452,818 13
Average amount of Circulation.....45,236 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,324,725 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$5,748,438 50
*Average amount of Specie.....1,928,066 68
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank.....220,455 33
Average amount of Deposits.....5,873,401 03

*Under this head are included Coin, Bullion, Clearing House and Mint Certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JACOB D. VERMILYE, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,173,833 71
Average amount of Specie.....349,572 84
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank.....131,887 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,542,528 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Charter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$6,791,357 50
Average amount of Specie.....1,385,898 14
Average amount of Circulation.....210,454 00
Average amount of Deposits.....5,321,172 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,605,032 92
Average amount of Specie.....220,195 10
Average amount of Circulation.....110,209 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,059,153 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. HARRIS, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
CORNELIUS R. DISOSWAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,373,690 61
Average amount of Specie.....272,468 49
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank.....190,242 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,252,785 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of October, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$386,366 30
Average amount of Specie.....40,892 08
Average amount of Circulation.....92,736 00
Average amount of Deposits.....281,380 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
J. H. WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$411,032 15
Average amount of Specie.....55,723 65
Average amount of Circulation.....153,592 00
Average amount of Deposits.....182,846 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAWKS, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 11th day of October, 1858.
E. S. MCPHERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$294,190 08
Average amount of Specie.....22,056 62
Average amount of Circulation.....122,235 00
Average amount of Deposits.....301,814 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commisioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$130,754 98
Average amount of Specie.....230,497 42
Average amount of Circulation.....23,784 00
Average amount of Deposits.....223,888 08

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,666,120 35
Average amount of Specie.....302,748 85
Average amount of Circulation.....104,405 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,372,007 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. R. MARTIN, President of the OCEAN BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. R. MARTIN, President.

Affirmed before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
J. O. HARGER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$574,064 47
Average amount of Specie.....85,604 70
Average amount of Circulation.....103,973 83
Average amount of Deposits.....414,707 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 11th day of October, 1858.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,107,732 21
Average amount of Specie.....193,030 85
Average amount of Circulation.....127,394 00
Average amount of Deposits.....946,095 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,225,166 71
Average amount of Specie.....853,452 90
Average amount of Circulation.....176,135 83
Average amount of Deposits.....3,693,340 35

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
GEORGE E. LEEPE, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$655,895 28
Average amount of Specie.....110,058 00
Average amount of Circulation.....118,090 00
Average amount of Deposits.....519,982 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of October, 1858.
R. S. PALMER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,508,979 42
Average amount of Specie.....625,445 02
Average amount of Circulation.....73,629 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,863,727 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,031,406 45
Average amount of Specie.....240,676 90
Average amount of Circulation.....94,661 00
Average amount of Deposits.....747,206 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCHIBALD PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,229,579 57
Average amount of Specie.....266,059 59
Average amount of Circulation.....216,767 00
Average amount of Deposits.....892,724 57

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,332,643 00
Average amount of Specie.....296,410 00
Average amount of Circulation.....105,857 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,442,784 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,325,456 98
Average amount of Specie.....189,642 16
Average amount of Circulation.....313,557 00
Average amount of Deposits.....814,699 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 9, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,924,155 27
Average amount of Specie.....525,497 07
Average amount of Circulation.....187,941 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,533,069 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of October, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

LOAN OFFICES.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON ALL kinds of Merchandise. Watches bought and sold. No. 26 Cortlandt-st, (up stairs.) M. E. REED.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN B. MURRAY, BANKER,
No. 40 Wall-st,, Manhattan Bank.
Collections made throughout the United States and Canada at lowest rates, and returns made promptly.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France, Great Britain, Ireland, Holland, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, Russia, Sweden.
ALSO, ON
Athens, Beyrout, Constantinople, Jerusalem, Alexandria, Cairo, &c.,
BILLS ON

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President CLANCY in the Chair. The following resolution was offered by Alderman REED, and laid over:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be authorized and directed to remove all obstructions on the Eleventh-avenue, from Twenty-third-street to its south erly terminus, the same to be done forthwith.

A report was received and laid over from the Committee on Finance, on a communication from the Comptroller, asking for the passage of an ordinance authorizing the further issue of stock authorized to be issued to pay for the acquisition of lands by the City for the Central Park, and in favor thereof.

The following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas, At the burning of the Crystal Palace, on the 8th inst., there were three fire engines and two hose carriages belonging to the City destroyed; and,

Whereas, Said engines and hose carriages were in the said Crystal Palace on exhibition without the consent of the Common Council, and, therefore in violation of law; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department be and he is hereby instructed to report to this Board at its next meeting, by whose orders and by what authority such Engines and Hose Carriages were on exhibition in said Crystal Palace.

The following resolution was received and referred to the Committee on Roads:

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Railroads to report to this Board as to the propriety of passing an ordinance directing the laying of iron pavement between the rails of the Railroad tracks of this City, and the sides and other portions of the avenue with Belgian pavements, the iron to be done by the Railroad Companies, and the Belgian by the City.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday next.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met Monday, at 3 P. M., the President, C. H. HASWELL, Esq., in the Chair.

OVERPAYMENT OF TERENCE FARLEY.

Councilman CROSS moved that the Comptroller be requested to report to this Board, at its next stated meeting, whether Terence Farley has settled with the Finance Department for overpayment to said Farley in the settlement with him of Dec. 4, 1855, for building a sewer in Fifty-first-street.

The resolution was adopted.

Councilman CRAWFORD moved a resolution designating the place for holding the polls in the Eighth Ward, which was adopted.

A resolution was submitted by Councilman BRADY, in favor of compensating the Presidents of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen for services rendered as Health Commissioners. Laid over.

HARLEM RAILROAD.

Councilman ROSS moved the following:

Whereas, On the 2d of October, there was issued by the Supreme Court an injunction, at the instance of Daniel W. Whitney and his wife, restraining the Common Council from any action tending to the repeal of the ordinance prohibiting the use of steam below Forty-second street, on Fourth-avenue, wherein is the following clause, to wit, "16th, That, as plaintiffs are informed and believe, members of the present Common Council of the City of New-York, and a majority of each Board thereof, have been bribed by money, or by promises of money, or other thing of value, by and from the said New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, or its agents, or persons stimulated by said Company, or by the said New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, or other interested persons, to allow said New-York and Harlem Railroad Company and the said New-Haven Railroad Company, to run steam-engines on Fourth-avenue to Thirty-second-street, and to vote for the said proposed ordinance," and whereas, it is meet and proper that if the Common Council, or any portion thereof, are guilty of any such misdemeanor that punishment should follow, and inasmuch as a rigid examination should be had, and if no testimony can be adduced, that the said D. M. Whitney and wife should be prosecuted for libel; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Counsel to the Corporation be and hereby is instructed to prosecute forthwith the said Daniel Whitney and wife for libel, if deemed advisable by him, as contained in the foregoing section of an injunction obtained on the 2d of October, restraining the Common Council from action on an ordinance prohibiting the use of steam below Forty-second-street in Fourth-avenue.

The resolution was adopted.

An invitation was received from the Seventy-first Regiment inviting the Board to visit Camp Washington on Friday, the annual inspection day. The invitation was accepted.

The monthly statement of Mr. Geo. H. Purser, Corporation Attorney, was received, showing that he had collected $153 27 for violation of Corporation ordinances. Ordered to be printed.

GEN. PAEZ.

The recommendation of his Honor the Mayor in reference to receiving the thanks of the National Convention of Delegates by the Commission now in this City, was adopted, Councilmen VAN TINE, CORNELL and WEBB being appointed a Committee to act in concert with a similar Committee to be appointed by the Aldermanic body, for the purpose of determining the time and place to receive the congratulations of the Venezuelan Government upon the hospitable manner in which General PAEZ was received by the authorities of this City.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday at 5 o'clock

Police Intelligence.

BURGLARS HAVING A GOOD TIME—POLICEMEN SUPPOSED TO BE THEIR CONFEDERATES.—No men take the world so "easy" as burglars and men of that stamp, and none appreciate a jolly good time better than they do. When they are leisurely sauntering about for pleasure, merely, they are very genteel in their appearance; sometimes sport eye-glasses, and are always remarkably polite to ladies in omnibuses, always on the look-out for a suitable place to "crack." To do business in the remarkably cool manner illustrated by the following recital, shows either unaccountable personal audacity, or a certainty of immunity from Police interference—the latter not in any respect unaccountable or improbable. Between 4 o'clock yesterday morning and daylight, three places were entered on Ninth-avenue, by burglars. These places were within the compass of two blocks, and one of the buildings was at a distance of only a block and a half from the Twenty-second Ward Station-house. They were respectively occupied as a provision and liquor store, by Mr. T. F. Keller, at No. 418; as a bakery, by Mr. Henry Unrich, at No. 420; and as a grocery-store by Mr. John Smith, at No. 453 Ninth-avenue. At Mr. Keller's place the burglars lighted the gas, spread out for themselves a complete repast, and ate heartily, moistening the solids with a choice selection of proved cognac, old Bourbon and Mumm's Cabinet. Mr. Keller declares they could not possibly have demolished the solids and liquors disposed of—unless they were Ex-Aldermen, and accustomed to the rapid and rich repasts of the old Tea-room—in less than half an hour. They gnawed some pig's-feet to the bone, he says, as though they were in no hurry. Besides the lunch, the burglars took with them Mr. Keller's watch and $20 in money. They attempted to open the safe, but not venturing the hazard of trying gunpowder, failed in their attempt. It was but a step into the bakery of Mr. Unrich. The burglars here stowed into their stomachs some choice cakes and pies, and into their pockets $7 in pennies—a somewhat heavy load for both stomach and pocket. Mr. Smith is the largest sufferer, pecuniarily, for they stole from his place $25 in money, and carried away a good wagon-load of well-assorted and useful groceries.

Messrs. Keller, Unrich and Smith personally appeared, yesterday, at the Police Head-quarters and announced the burglaries upon their respective places, as stated above. Mr. Keller says this is the third time his place has lately been entered by burglars and robbed. He gave it as his opinion—and the others expressed the same belief—that some of the Police of the Ward were privy to the burglaries. A short time after his store was first robbed he discovered the robbery, and sallied out to look for an officer. He traveled over half a mile in each direction, up and down the avenue, but failed to get a glimpse of a Policeman. The appearance of his outer door, yesterday morning, satisfied him that the burglars must have worked with their jimmys full half an hour before they effected an entrance. Neither of the above burglaries, it is hardly necessary to add, were mentioned in the official returns to the Deputy Superintendent,—at least the supposed official returns were not submitted to the glance of the reporters.

RIVAL FOR THE BENICIA BOY.—John H. Lozier, a stout Long Islander, on Saturday afternoon entered the hotel at the Grand-street Ferry, on the New-York side. Mr. Irving J. Cooper, a down-town merchant, was eating some oysters at a stand. Lozier brushed roughly against him, at which Mr. Cooper ventured a word of reprimand. Lozier responded by knocking Mr. Cooper down. John Marks, the barkeeper, interfered, and was knocked down. A third individual came to the rescue, and he was made to feel the force of Lozier's fist. Several persons who were present at once rushed upon Lozier, and with the aid of some policemen arrested him. He was locked up by Justice BANNAN.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.—Charles Ebert, a German living at No. 29 Howard-street, on Sunday morning at 2 o'clock, fell into the hands of a she-tigress. A girl of the town, who subsequently gave her name as Alice Ryan, met him in the street and solicited his company home, to which he consented. As they were passing through Reade-street, Alice suddenly knocked Ebert down, robbed him of his gold watch and chain and $33 in bills, and then fled. Alice was arrested and committed to the Tombs to answer, in default of $1,000 bail. Ebert was locked up in No. 88 White-street, to secure his attendance as a witness.

THE LATE ROBBERY AND SHOOTING IN THE FIRST WARD.—Three of the gang who on Sunday morning broke into the porter-house of James Harrington, No. 5 Washington-street, and robbed a man named Sullivan and shot a son of Mr. Harrington, were arrested yesterday by the First Ward Police. The names of the arrested parties are Patrick Forrester, Michael Hickey, and James Mahoney. They were taken before Justice CONNOLLY, and committed to the Tombs for examination.

DEATH OF A POLICEMAN.—Officer ALEXANDER, of the Eleventh Precinct, died Sunday evening, after an illness of four weeks. He was one of the appointments under the new Police, and is reported by Captain SQUIRES as having been an energetic and faithful officer. He leaves a wife and three children.

ACCIDENT TO A FIREMAN.—James Kelly, member of Engine Company No. 20, on Sunday fell from the hay-loft of a stable in Greenwich-street, fracturing his right thigh and sustaining serious internal injury. He was removed to the City Hospital.

BURGLARY IN CENTRE-STREET.—An Irish laborer, giving his name as James Welsh, was arrested yesterday, charged with breaking open the workshop of Owen Jones, Jr., and stealing a quantity of tools. He confessed his crime and was locked up for trial.

CHILD BURNED.—Ann Sturdy, a girl seven years old, living at No. 323 Elizabeth-street, was severely and probably fatally burned on Saturday afternoon, by her clothes taking fire. She was taken to the City Hospital.

Startling if True.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a sermon preached on Sunday last, in the West Fiftieth-street Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH, the speaker stated that within three blocks of the pulpit in which he was standing, a church organization had recently been compelled to abandon its meetings on Sundays, in consequence of the noise, confusion and din produced by a large assembly, in the immediate neighborhood, composed of those who met for the purpose of drinking, carousing, &c., &c. The church in which this declaration was made by Mr. SMITH, is precisely two blocks from the Twenty-second Ward Station-house, which, according to the Quarterly Report just published by the Commissioners of Police, contains one captain, four sergeants, and *forty-seven* roundsmen, patrolmen, &c., making a total Police force of *fifty-two men!*

According to the statement of Mr. SMITH, the religious assembly of which he spoke, could not have been more than five blocks from the Twenty-second Ward Station-house; and yet, if his statement be correct, rowdyism has dispersed a religious assembly on Sundays within five blocks of the head-quarters of a large Police force. It is to be hoped, in charity, that there is some mistake in this statement, and yet Mr. SMITH is not the man to make random assertions.

The writer, in common with hundreds of others, heard the announcement with feelings of astonishment; and it is to be hoped that some satisfactory explanation will soon be given to the public (if true) of so extraordinary an occurrence. HEARER.

A Word for the Clerks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you kindly say a few words for a large class of persons who have very little opportunity of making themselves heard. I allude to that numerous body of clerks who receive small salaries, which salaries are made considerably less advantageous by being paid monthly only. The unfortunate recipients of $50@$100 a month are invariably obliged to pay their board weekly, *sometimes in advance*, or buy their provisions for cash, (for credit is not for the poor,) and frequently have to beg or borrow of their friends, while their rich employers are in their debt, and the employes almost without spare cash for their daily TIMES. Should it not be an invariable rule for every clerk to draw whatever is due him, at any time, and without fear or favor? Moreover, might it not sometimes obviate the mischances by which very young men are led into their first, usually trifling, peculations, and thus be of advantage, also, to the employers?

Do, pray, say an energetic word for us, for we none of us, individually, like to own ourselves so "hard up," especially as we might make nothing by the motion.

The grievance arises more from heedlessness than heartlessness, and, therefore, a pointed notice might amend it in many cases.

ONE OF THE SUFFERERS.

A Hint for Policemen.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

I wish to call the attention of such Policemen as are stationed in the vicinity of the Public Schools, more especially the female schools, to a little duty, the performance of which would greatly relieve many parents and children. It is to keep an eye on those rascals who hang about the schools and insult the female pupils while going to and from their homes. I refer particularly to the Twelfth-street School, where almost daily, one or more of the pupils are followed, even in Broadway, by men who frequently accost them in not the most refined language. One young girl has been followed three or four times, and so much has it annoyed and alarmed her, that she has been afraid to walk to school, although her route lies mostly on Broadway. The same may be said of others. I am aware that the conduct of some girls encourage persons to follow them, but the innocent are made to suffer thereby, and I trust that the M. P.'s, by a little decisive dealing, will abate the nuisance. C.

[Advertisement.]

SCHNAPPS AT LOW PRICES.

WOLFE'S Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.

Hotel keepers, bar-rooms and private families can now supply themselves with WOLFE'S genuine Aromatic Schnapps at a less price than the common Holland Gin is sold at in this market, exclusive of bottles, box and bottling.

The subscriber has now on hand several thousand pipes of Schnapps, which he manufactured and imported during the revulsion last Fall, when he had the selection of the whole grain market of Schiedam.

The Schnapps now on hand is represented by the foreman of the distillery to be superior to any Schnapps ever manufactured by me.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

ASTONISHING! !—CROSSLEY'S Medallion Velvet Carpets $1 50 per yard; English Velvets, $1 12 and $1 25; Brussels, 75c., 80c. and 90c.; All Wool Ingrains, 40c. and 50c; Oil-Cloths, 31c., 40c. and 50c. Druggets, Mattings, Rugs, Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, &c., at extraordinary low prices.

HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

SIX LECTURES ON CONSUMPTION. Asthma, Bronchitis, Heart Disease, Female and Kidney Complaints, and Chronic Diseases generally, (380 pages, 30 engravings, bound,) by Dr. SAMUEL S. FITCH, explaining his curative treatment of these diseases. Price 25 cents; by mail, 40 cents. Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, Office No. 714 Broadway, New-York. All consultations free.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.

Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York; and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

PERSONAL.—NATTY BUMPO.—Do not meet me unless you have procured one of KNOX'S fine hats. My character claims this consideration at your hands. His store is at No. 212 Broadway.

Yours lovingly, but firmly.
JENNIE, with the light brown hair.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S Pills, operating through the bile and the blood, those great searchers of the system, discharge from every organ the poison of disease. The facility with which they cure dyspepsia and diarrhœa is wonderful. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM—Nos. 4 and 6 East Twenty-eighth-street. Classes now forming.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Common Council.

A regular meeting of this Board was held last evening, President KALBFLEISCH in the chair.

The Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies was directed to advertise for proposals to repair the dock at the foot of Main-street.

The City Clerk was directed to give the necessary notice for the November election, and was authorized to obtain the necessary blanks.

Special Order.—Under this order the report of the Assessment Committee, on the petition of G. L. Sampson, to have order of Timothy Bannon for $1,050, for work done in grading Atlantic-avenue, from Gowanus-lane to Classon-avenue, was called up and the following resolution, annexed to the report, adopted:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to issue certificates, bearing interest (to be paid when the assessment is laid and the money collected, as provided in act authorizing the Common Council to widen and extend Atlantic-avenue, passed April 13, 1855,) for the sum of $2,690 86, with interest added from April 13, 1855, in the same order and in the same manner as the money would be paid on the orders, on the contractors uniting with the parties holding the orders in an agreement to receive that sum in settlement of and in full for all claims against the city in this matter.

THE HEENEY ESTATE AGAIN.

Under the Special Order, a report of the same Committee was called up, made on the petition of Charles Kelsey and others, "to have sale for non-payment of taxes on lots belonging to the Brooklyn Benevolent Society, (otherwise called the Heeney Estate,)[1] canceled, they being exempt from taxation by special act of the Legislature." A resolution connected with the report was adopted directing the Collector to cancel the sale for non-payment of taxes of 1854, on the parties interested paying the taxes and defaults up to the time of advertising, and 7 per cent. interest from that time to the time of payment, and directing the Law Committee to prepare an act amending the act exempting this property, to the end that all property leased or out of possession of the Society may be taxed.

Political.

The Republican Congressional Convention of the Second District met at Mrs. PARSE'S, Joralemon-street, Brooklyn, last evening. The only business transacted was the appointment of a Conference Committee of six, to confer with a similar Committee of the American Congressional Convention, with a view to a fusion. The following gentlemen were appointed on the Committee: S. B. Chittenden, First Ward; J. J. Larned, Sixth Ward; J. G. Bergen, Eighth Ward; G. W. L. F. Morrell, Tenth Ward; Joseph Reeve, Fourth Ward; S. H. De Mott, Nineteenth Ward. The Convention adjourned to Thursday evening next.

THE BROADWAY RAILROAD.—The work on this road, which is to extend from the East River through Broadway to East New-York, will be commenced the prerent week and will, it is expected, be completed by the middle of December next.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—The Seventh Assembly District Republican Convention had an adjourned meeting last evening, at the corner of Ewen and Messerole streets, JAMES GRIDLEY, of the Nineteenth Ward, in the Chair, and F. TUTHILL, of the Seventh Ward, Secretary. On the first formal ballot, DANIEL MAUJER, of the Fifteenth Ward, received 8 votes, and SETH B COLE, of the Seventh, 4. Mr. MAUJER was then unanimously declared candidate for Assembly in this District. The nomination is deemed equivalent to an election.

Brooklyn Items.

A scene occurred at the Westminster Chapel in Brooklyn (the Rev. H. S. CARPENTER'S) on Sunday morning, which is worthy of imitation. That congregation propose to enter the new Tabernacle which they have erected next Sabbath. It is common to take up a collection on such occasions to defray the cost of the furniture; but Mr. CARPENTER told his people that he could not consent to preach in a house furnished for the Lord's use, unless the furniture was honestly paid for, and asked for a contribution of $2,500. The amount was subscribed in a marvelously short period.

A DOUGLAS CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.—The Hon. WM. LUDLOW, a candidate for Congress from the first District, (Suffolk, &c.,) is with Tammany for DOUGLAS. In his unsolicited letter, written on the 26th of December, 1857, he says:

"On the question as it now stands, the duty of every Democrat seems clear. Let every latitude of opinion be conceded. Frown down and put down every attempt to proscribe or read out of the party, or assail the motives of such Democrats as DOUGLAS or WALKER, or those who coincide with them in their views on this question."

The Suffolk Softs could scarcely ask more of any man. How the Hards swallow him may interest the President.

NEW-JERSEY.

A New-Jersey Murderer Arrested in Illinois.

From the St. Louis Democrat, 8th.

On the morning of the 20th ultimo, the New-York City newspapers contained accounts of a peculiarly cold-blooded and unnatural murder, perpetrated during the previous evening, in Chambers-street, Newark, New-Jersey. The victim was ANN, wife of PATRICK MCMAHON, who at the time of her death was at the residence of her brother, awaiting for a few moments the return of her husband from New-York City. Her brother and his wife were present, but, strangely enough, denied any knowledge of the murderer. She was shot twice, the first ball passing through part of her arm and the left breast, and the second directly through the head, which was so much shattered as to indicate that the weapon was discharged within at least two feet of her. All parties possibly implicated were at once put under arrest, and were kept in confinement for a night before one of them would divulge the name of the murderer. When this was learned, it was found that he had succeeded, on the evening of his crime, in leaving the city, and was now probably in New-York, or still more probably had left that City by one of her thousand points of egress, and had both confounded and was rapidly distancing pursuit. Under these circumstances, a bold and ingenious mode of finding his track was devised and rapidly executed by the Newark Chief of Police, Mr. HENRY A. WHITNEY, which mode resulted in success on the eleventh day after the murder. It was then learned that he was, or soon would be, in Illinoistown, opposite St. Louis, Mo. The Newark chief and his officer, THOMAS DUNN, at once started westward, and reached this City early last Sunday morning. It was soon found that the fugitive was at work on the railroad track across the river, together with his brother, PHILLIP, who had accompanied him in his flight; and that the murderer, JAMES MCMAHON, the brother-in-law of his victim, had called at the Illinois Post-Office for a letter addressed to JOHN RILEY. This most important discovery was at length made by a course of assiduous and secret watchings, conducted throughout with unusual vigilence, and a degree of caution which appeared to verge upon timidity, but which the issue completely vindicated. By the same patient and wary tactics the malefactor and his brother were traced, at length, to their lodging place. Thus far the Jersey officers were measurably kept in reserve, rarely as possible crossing the river, then in disguise, and at once returning. The St. Louis officers were zealously placed at their service, with every available means to secure success.

At about 6 o'clock yesterday morning, Chief WHITNEY and officer DUNN crossed the river, disguised, and boldly approached the ascertained house. DUNN soon recognized the fugitive, whom both knew. They quietly passed to the track with the laborers, awaited the group in which were the brothers, and then readily arrested and ironed their prisoner. He was completely taken by surprise, being unable to recognize his captors, and having so shrewdly planned his escape, that it must have seemed to him incredible that his crime had found him out. His fellow-workmen evidently had previously no intimation of his character, and only looked on in mute astonishment. He was brought across the river and confined in the calaboose till 4 P. M., when, in company with his two fast friends, who have come so far and planned so anxiously to see him, and who will doubtless stick to him "like a brother" to the end of his journey, he left St. Louis for the city in which lies the scene of his atrocity. He still denied any knowledge of the crime for which he is arrested, disavowing the acquaintanceship of his affectionate fellow-townsmen, and affirming that he is only plain JOHN RILEY, of the State of Illinois. The proper legal documents for his arrest and removal were, if we are accurately informed, procured and in readiness for some days prior to his capture. The murder was one of revenge, occasioned by the real or alleged reports by ANN MCMAHON, derogatory to the character of her brother-in-law. He came to the house at which she was waiting, and first fired in at her from near the front fence. He then entered the house, held the pistol close to her head, fired, and fled. She died instantly. He can now scarcely escape the gallows.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 11.

$10,000	Ohio St. 6s, '86	106	375	Erie Railroad	26¾
1,000	Ill. Cnl Unreg'd bs	101	250	Harlem Railroad	11
26,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	91¾	100	Reading R. R	s10 51
500	Virginia 6s	94	100	do	51¾
4,000	N. Carolina St. 6s	94½	600	do	s30 50½
1,000	Missouri State 6s	86¾	150	do	s30 50¾
32,000	do	86½	400	do	s15 51
10,000	do	86¾	200	do	s12 51
7,000	Louisiana St. 6s	92¾	100	do	b60 51¾
500	Cal. State 7s	85	1150	do	51½
2,000	Cal. St. 7s, N. Bds.	85¾	600	do	s10 51½
1,000	Min. St. 8 p.c. Bds.	107	200	do	51¾
2,000	N. Y. Cen. R. R. 6s	93	355	Mich. Cent. R. R	56½
2,000	Erie R. 4th m. Bds	55	50	do	s60 56¾
1,000	Erie R. Bonds, '75	33	100	do	s60 56½
7,000	Erie Con. Bds. '82	32	125	do	57
3,000	Har. R. R. 1st m.	89	100	do	b60 57
2,000	Harlem 2d m. bs.	79	910	Mich. S. & N. I. RR. b3	24½
15,000	Read. R. bs. '86	71	100	do	b30 24½
5,000	do	71¾	200	do	b60 24½
1,000	N. Y. & N. H. bs. '68	95	550	do	b10 24¾
500	M. C. R. 8 p. ct. 1st m. s. f. ct. bs.	93	100	do	s60 24¾
10,000	M. So. S. Fd. bs.	71	162	Mich. S. & N. I. GStk	48
5,500	Ill. Cen. R. R. bs.	89¾	600	do	48¾
10,000	H. & St. J. R. bs.	58	300	Illinois Cent. R	79
1,000	LaC. & M. L. G. b.	27	100	do	b60 79
5,000	do	s60 27	87	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	91
1,000	M. & M. 2d m 10 b	74	40	Clev. & Pitts. R	7¾
10	Hanover Bank	90	15	Galena & Chic. R.	84¾
10	Continental Bank	98¾	100	do	84¾
15	do	98½	100	do	b60 84¾
20	do	99	300	do	b30 84¾
40	Canton Co	19¾	100	do	b15 84¾
160	do	20	250	do	s10 84¾
50	Pa'c M. S. S. Co.	s30 102¾	200	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	33¾
220	do	103¾	50	do	s30 33
50	do	s30 103	500	do	s60 33
50	New-Jersey Zinc	6	100	do	s10 33¼
260	Am. Guano Co	b60 10	1100	do	33½
843	N. Y. Central R. R.	83½	300	do	s10 33½
250	do	b60 83¾	400	do	33½
200	do	b30 83¾	50	Chic. & Rk. Is. R.	s30 66½
130	do	s10 83¾	50	do	c 66½
100	do	s60 83¾	100	do	s30 66
50	do	s30 83½	100	do	b30 66¼
200	do	83¾	100	do	s30 66½
100	do	s5 83¾	100	do	66¾
5	do	84	305	do	66¼
100	do	b60 83¾	14	N. H. & Hartf'd R.	117½

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Indiana State 5s	91¼	100	Reading R. R	s30 51
20,000	U. S. 5s, '74	104	100	do	s3 51¾
32,000	Missouri St. 6s	87	650	do	s15 51
13,000	do	87½	500	do	s30 50½
10,500	Virginia 6s	94	200	do	51½
1,000	N. Carolina St. 6s	95¼	450	do	51¾
10,000	L. C. & M. L. G. B.	27½	100	Michigan C. R. R.	57¼
1,000	L. E. & W. 1st m. bs	72	100	do	b10 57
10	Ocean Bank	94½	100	M. S. & N. I. RR.	b7 24½
400	Canton Co	20	50	M. S. & N. I. G'td stk	49
150	do	b60 20	100	do	s30 49
100	Chi. & R. I. RR	66	50	do	49½
500	do	b60 66	350	do	50
50	Pac. Mail St'shp Co.	103¾	47	Panama R. R	117¾
100	do	s15. 103½	152	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	84¾
75	do	103¾	50	do	b60 85
200	Penn. Coal Co	76	200	do	b30 85
50	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	s30 84	50	do	b3 85
450	do	84½	100	do	s7 84¾
120	do	84	200	Clev. & Tol. RR.	b30 33¾
150	Erie Railroad	16¾	300	do	33¾
100	Harlem R. R. Pref.	23¾	100	do	s10, 32½
10	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	16¾	5	La Crosse & Mil. RR	4¾

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$5,000	Quincy C'y, Ill. 8s	63½	20 Pacific F. Ins. Co. 130
16,000	Memphis City 6s	68	10 Greenwich F. I. Co. 133½
3,000	Tol. N. & C. R. 7s	25	15 Gebhard F. Ins. Co. 94½
1,000	Flor. R. 7s	45	25 Trenton Iron Co. 50
3,000	Rac. & Miss R. 10s	44¾	50 La Crosse & Mil. R. 4¾
2,000	Virginia 6s	93½	30 N. Y. & N. H. R. 50
2,000	Mob. & Ohio R. 8s	70	50 Cleve & Pitts. R. 7½
48,000	Cleve. & P. R. 7s	25	10 Bank of Commerce. 103
1,200	G. W. M. L. S. 7s	8 47	5 Market Bank 105½
3,000	La Crosse & Mil. R	27	5 Citizens' Bank 105½
3,000	Mil. City 7s	59	10 do 100
4,000	Del. L. & W. R. 7s	75	29 Am. Exchange Bk. 110¼
40	Bank St. of N. Y.	104	23 Manhattan Bank 136
25	Imp. & Traders' Bk.	108½	40 New World F. I. Co. 92½
50	Excelsior F. Ins. Co.	100	20 East R. Fire In. Co. 102½
60	Ex. Fire Ins. Co.	103¾	39 Pac. M. S. S. Co. 103¾
20	National F. Ins. Co.	165	

MONDAY, Oct. 11—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the past week, ending Saturday, Oct. 9, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately on another page of his paper, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Saturday, Oct. 2:

Decrease in Loans	$60,441
Increase in Specie	637,015
Increase in Circulation	104,769
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	523,844

Including the Clearing House operations of the week, which show the interexchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Oct. 10, 1857.	Oct. 9, 1858.	Oct. 2, 1858.
Capital	$64,474,000	$67,325,182	$67,325,182
Loans	101,917,569	123,599,250	123,659,691
Specie	11,476,294	29,170,200	28,533,185
Circulation	7,523,599	7,980,519	7,875,750
Gross Deposits	63,301,681	105,565,930	104,901,563
Exchanged	13,556,505	19,175,716	19,035,193
Undrawn	49,745,176	86,390,214	85,866,370
In Sub-Treasury	6,190,550	10,476,647	11,100,613

The increase of Specie on the present Bank Statement was hardly looked for. It places the average reserve once more above twenty-nine millions. The Undrawn Deposits keep up well, contrary to the usual movement in October, and there is a gradual call for more City circulation. Notwithstanding all which, the Loan column is slightly below last week. The whole statement speaks well for continued ease in the supply and price of Money. The transactions in Loans and Discounts, to-day, are unimportant. The Brokers borrow, on call, at from 3 to 4 ℔ cent. ℔ annum. The Foreign Exchanges are scarcely established for the mail of Wednesday, as the steamer goes direct from this port this week. We hear of first-class merchant bills on London at 109¼@⅜, and a few transactions in bank bills at 109⅜ ℔ cent. The latter are still held with some firmness. Francs from the South were done at 5f. 15c.@5f. 13¾c. to the dollar, and City-drawn bankers' at 5f. 12½c to the dollar.

The Galway steamer *Indian Empire*, at Halifax Sept. 28, brings a large advance in the English Funds to 98⅛ ℔ cent., which was not accounted for in the first sketch of the news published this afternoon, but which may have reference to some contemplated movement by the English Bank to a lower rate of interest.

The week opens upon a very strong Stock market, the buoyancy being more general on the Share list than at any time since the present improvement began to show itself. The business done in New-York Central, Reading, and the Western Stocks, including Street sales between the two sessions of the Board of Brokers, exceed 20,000 shares. The additional advance established on New-York Central is about ¾ ℔ cent., closing 84@84⅛, as against 83⅜ on Saturday afternoon; Reading went to 52¼ for the cash stock on the Street, and left off 51¾@51⅞, as against 50¼ on Saturday. Pacific Mail rose to 103¾ ℔ cent., Galena to 85, and Toledo to 33½. Both the Michigan Roads were in much favor, and 2⅜ ℔ cent. additional rise on Southern Preference shares, and 1½ rise on Michigan Central, were paid at the close, the former touching 50½ ℔ cent., as against 47½ on Saturday—the whole advance since the middle of last week being about 5½@6 ℔ cent. The common shares of Michigan Southern were in demand, at 24½ ℔ cent. Rock Island is rather pressed on sale this afternoon, at 66 ℔ cent., the closing rate of last week. Erie Shares, without much movement, are firm, at 16½ ℔ cent., and the common or unsecured Bonds are wanted, at an advance of 1 ℔ cent. The annual election to-morrow is expected to pass off without any important change in the present management. There is quite a stir in the old stock of Harlem, which began on Friday or Saturday at 10@10¼, and carried up the shares to 12, buyer 60, this afternoon. Hudson River stock is also firmer—28@28⅛ ℔ cent. Indeed, the entire share list has more the appearance to-day of a substantial rise than usual, the main stay of the market among the dividend stocks being New-York Central, and the most buoyant and active among the others being Reading—the Philadelphians heavy buyers in both cities.

In State Securities the demand continues free for Missouris, which left off 87½ ℔ cent., sales. Virginias are 94; Tennessees, 91¾, and the Federal Loan, 104, interest from the 1st January next. New-York State Fives (the last loan) are held for 104 ℔ cent., and in request for banking basis; the Country as well as City Circulation being on the rise again.

An adjourned meeting of the Bondholders of the Wilmington and Zanesville Road is to be held on Wednesday at the law office of CLIFT & LANE, No. 44 Wall-street, to hear the report of the New-York Committee, who have just returned from an examination of the Road.

New Sugar-Refinery in San Francisco.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It may be of interest both to the trade and the public in general to learn that a Company has been formed in San Francisco to start a second sugar-refinery there, on an entirely new principle.

The process adopted, which is already patented in Washington, does away with heating the raw sugar to a high degree, by which operation much of the saccharine matter is destroyed, and effects the crystallization of the sugar by dessication.

It is believed that this new mode will create quite a revolution in the manufacture of refined sugars, as a great saving of material, labor, fuel and other expenses is confidently expected by the inventor and others acquainted with the modus operandi.

The machinery is contracted for in San Francisco and nearly completed; the building is already secured, and arrangements are effected for a regular supply of raw sugars from the East Indies.

The active operations will be commenced in October or November next, but in order to facilitate the purchase of the first raw sugars at a reasonable rate, the matter has been kept secret in San Francisco, and will remain a secret as long as practicable. O.

Bullion Bank.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read your articles, and those of several of your cotemporaries, upon the subject of what is called the "Bullion Bank," but while I agree with the projectors, as to the necessity of a much larger specie base than that usually held by the Banks of this City, particularly as they have to carry their neighbors of Boston and Philadelphia on their backs, I cannot but conceive that their plan would fall infinitely short of achieving the desired end, and that in times of ease, slumbering in insignificance, it would, when the popular mind became alarmed, make itself known as an instrument of incalculable mischief. It is hardly to be supposed that while the Banks are under oath presented weekly to the community, in a position of acknowledged strength, that any, except a very limited number of theorists, would consent to pay a commission for the safe keeping of their money, when they could have it satisfactorily done for nothing. Neither is it probable that the mercantile interests, upon which it is mainly to depend, would be likely, with advancing prices, to take measures to check that advance, by curtailing the specie base upon which the expansion is built that elevates those prices. Nor is it probable that the distant forwarder of cotton and wheat would direct that the proceeds of his sales should be converted into bullion, to knock down his next consignment. Supposing that the parties concerned in large mercantile oper